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1920/21
Tennessee Nursery Company

WHOLESALE NURSEYMEN

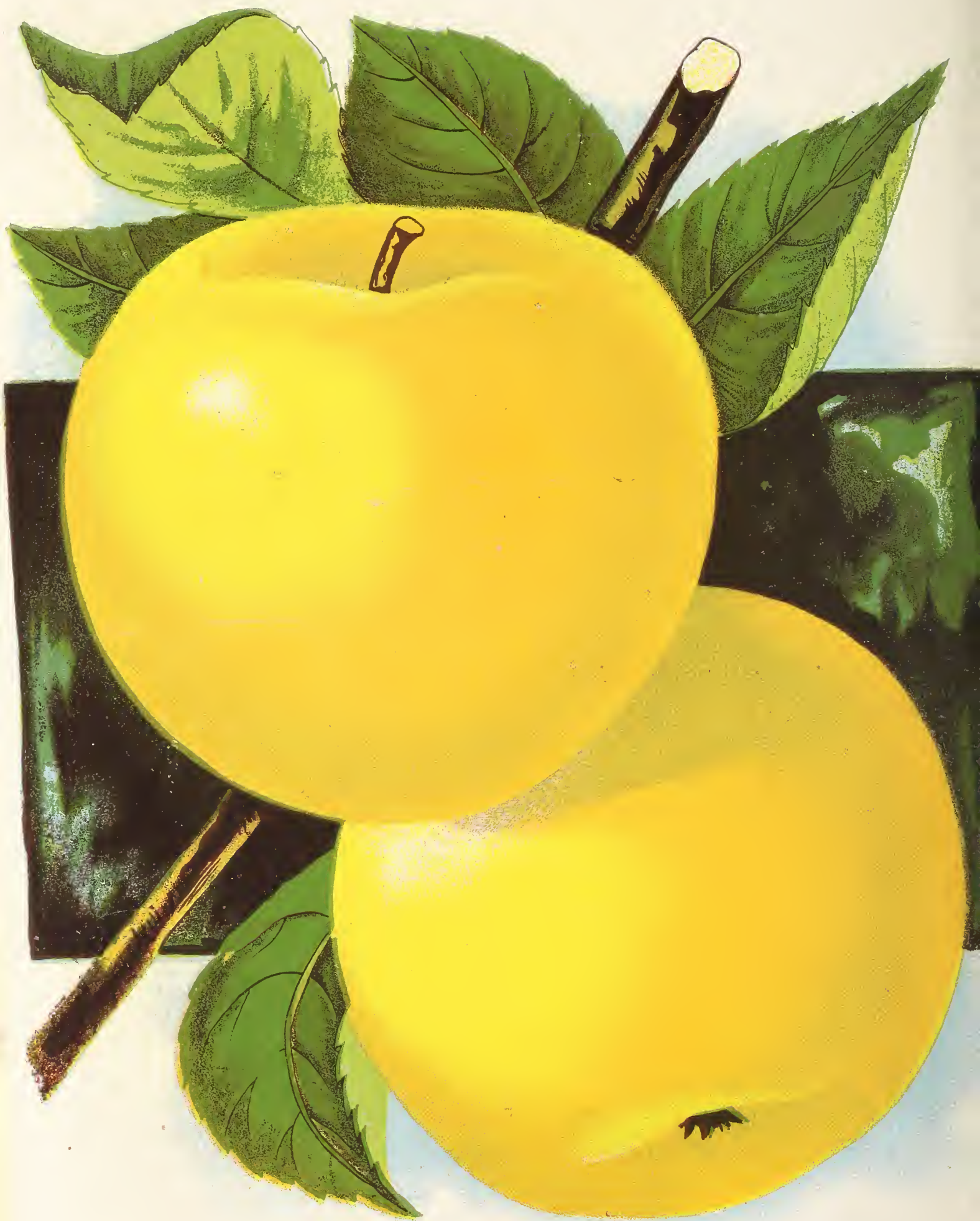
Wholesale Catalogue
FALL AND SPRING



Genuine
Delicious

500 ACRES IN
GROWING FRUIT TREES
SMALL FRUITS ETC.

Cleveland, Tenn.



Old Fashion Horse

see page 91 Vol 2
app. 7.1.17



TENNESSEE STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY

H. K. BRYSON, Commissioner of Agriculture, *Chairman*

G. M. BENTLEY, State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, *Secretary*

NUMBER 8

SEASON 1920-1921

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1905, the nursery grounds of Tennessee Nursery Co., at Cleveland, County of Bradley, State of Tennessee, were inspected by J. E. Blake, A. B. King and G. M. Bentley, on July 1st. The growing nursery stock was apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate does not apply to stock not grown in the aforesaid nurseries, unless such stock is covered by proper Certificate in favor of the nursery where grown. It is not transferable and may be revoked for cause.

This certificate becomes invalid after August 1, 1921, and cannot be legally used after that date.

G. M. BENTLEY,

State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.

Why Tennessee Grown Trees Are Sought

By CHARLES PENNINGTON

This article was published in American Fruits (N. Y.)

"That Tennessee grown trees are sought is proven by many evidences. Chief among these is the fact that Tennessee stands fifth in the rank of nursery producing states. Tennessee produces more peach and apple trees, strawberry plants and grape vines than all the Southern States combined. Tennessee has 352 nurseries and her production of nursery stock has within the past seven years increased over 400 per cent. From her nurseries, greenhouses and plant fields are shipped annually millions upon millions of trees, plants, shrubs and vines. These go into every state in the Union, into Mexico, Canada and to many of the countries abroad, there to make the hearts of the planters glad by their thrifty vigor and abundant fruitfulness.

IN MANY ORCHARDS

"As a further proof that Tennessee-grown trees are sought you have but to go into the commercial orchard sections of the East, West, North and South to find Tennessee-grown trees, and wherever found they are always making good. As an instance of this the writer visited some of the great orchard sections of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania last year and found in each of these states many of the largest, best orchards planted in Tennessee grown trees. Notably among these was an orchard of 250 acres in peaches six years old which gave a net return the year before of \$35,000. The manager for this orchard was also manager of two other orchards, the trees of which came from Tennessee. Another orchard, which is one of the largest orchard projects perhaps in the whole country, planting many thousand acres to apples alone, and their trees are grown on contract by Tennessee's largest nursery company. As an evidence that Tennessee-grown trees are planted in the West two of her nurseries have for the past several years shipped their entire output to Colorado, Montana and Idaho. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio buy many car loads of trees from Tennessee each year. I think the facts are sufficient to convince the most skeptical that Tennessee-grown trees are sought.

WHY THESE TREES ARE SOUGHT

"Now, as to why Tennessee-grown trees are sought: They are sought because they are superior to trees grown elsewhere. Every Tennessean knows and is proud of the fact that

Tennessee excels in anything she produces from presidents and fair women to race horses and fruit trees. I will say they are not sought because of lurid and flaring advertisements. Very few of the Tennessee nurserymen advertise, because they sell their stock without advertising, especially with display advertisements, because the trees are their best advertisements. Tennessee-grown trees are sought because they are the best. They are best because they are grown under climatic and soil conditions that are just suited to their growth and developments. They are grown in a soil that is as especially adapted to their growth as the soil of the Mississippi Delta is adapted to the growth of cotton. Tennessee's growing season is from forty to fifty days longer than that of the Northern States, and her annual rainfall is from four to five inches more than that of the same states, thereby producing a tree that at one year old is the equal of a two or three-year-old tree of the North, and every planter knows the advantage of planting a one-year-old tree. Their root system is perfect, and as a whole they fit into, and secondly, adjust themselves to the different soil and climatic conditions into which they may be transplanted."

A Natural Fruit Tree and Plant Climate

The most important fact is that we offer you trees and plants grown in an ideal climate—a central climate—a climate that is especially adapted to the growing of nursery stock. It is easy for anyone to realize that stock so grown is sturdy, and transplanting will not, nor does it in a noticeable measure, interfere with their growth and development of fruit production.

Cleveland, Tenn., is a natural climate for the raising of nursery stock, and this fact emphasizes, in an indisputable manner, our claim to the production of an unexcelled and unequaled stock. It is just as natural for the best stock to grow in this section—an ideal central climate—as it is natural for the big trees to grow in California, for polar bears to inhabit the cold North, for cotton to grow in the Sunny South, or for bananas to grow in the tropics.

Our location, which is so favorable for the production of fruit trees and plants, has a great deal to do with their quality. This place has more favorable condition for the production of nursery stock of the highest quality than any other location in the United States. The soil, climate and seasons are ideal for this purpose. Our stock is grown in an ideal central climate, where it is not parched by the scalding sun of the extreme South; where it is not frozen by the cold blizzards of the North; where it is not affected by Western drouths; where it is not disfigured by the destructive winds of the Southwest; where it gets the needed rest that nature intended—not too long a rest as the long winters of the North, and not too short a rest as the short winters of the South. Our stock comes nearer growing and thriving in all parts of the world than any other, because it is grown in an ideal central climate. It will grow anywhere, that the different varieties of fruit trees and plants can be grown, and sometimes our stock thrives where it was thought that such varieties could not be grown successfully. There are many orchards, from far up in Canada to way down in Mexico, that are growing, thriving and bearing, and the trees were grown by us in this ideal central mountain climate.

Our stock is sought for by the growers of the Southern States because they have more vitality, more energy and better bearing qualities than those grown in the extreme South. They have the needed rest and dormant period which nature intended they should have, and which is very essential to the bearing qualities. For these same reasons it is in great demand in California. Our stock also has many other advantages over those grown in the North, South, East or West, because of the ideal central mountain climate soil and other favored conditions of this locality that do not exist elsewhere. The drouths of the West, the extreme cold of the North, the hot sun of the South, the winds of the Southwest, the unfavorable conditions of the East are but a few of the many things that make our stock superior to that grown in any of those sections.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees I ordered of you O. K. Am well pleased with them. Expect to place another order with you in the future. Very truly yours, BELGRNEN, ALA. J. R. RICKARD.

Tennessee Nursery Company, Cleveland, Tenn.

Box 36, Camp Hill, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—Last spring I purchased from you 1,000 3 to 4 ft. peach trees. The trees have made a wonderful growth. Everybody is astonished at the growth they made. If you ever have any prospective buyers in this state who are afraid to plant trees that have been propagated in a Southern Climate direct them to me. Your Southern grown trees certainly do well here.

Very truly yours,

J. B. REECER.

HOW TO ORDER

Terms and General Information

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open boxes or bales, but place them in the cellar or some cool dark room that is free from frost and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

FREE BOOKLET

With all orders we send our illustrated booklet of 24 pages, which gives instructions for transplanting and managing fruit and ornamental trees, vines and flowers. It gives full instructions for pruning, planting, etc. It should be in the hands of every planter. This booklet is not for sale at any price, and the only ones that can get a copy are those that place their order with us. It is free only to them.

Notice.—If you should happen to get two of our catalogues will you please hand one of them to some one interested in fruit growing? We will appreciate it.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Always write your name plainly upon the order sheet in this catalogue. Never give local names of plants. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

ORDER NOW

Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now. It will be carefully filed until you want it shipped.

CLUB ORDERS

Get your neighbor or neighbors to go in with you and order together. We will pack, tie and label the bundles separately.

Write for special offer which gives discounts and explains fully.

RESERVING ORDERS

When purchasers wish stock to be reserved they must pay one-third at the time of ordering.

DELIVERY.

Prices in this catalogue are f. o. b. Cleveland,

Tenn.—that is, the purchaser pays all transportation charges.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

Do not send money in an envelope. It is not safe, and you have no way of tracing it should it become lost. The safe way is to buy postal money orders, bank drafts, express orders, or we will accept personal checks. Stamps not accepted. We do not fill any order for less than \$1.00.

NOTICE OF SHIPMENT

The day the stock is shipped we notify you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ORDER

The day your order is received we send you receipt for the money you send.

CLAIMS will not be allowed unless reported within five days after receipt of stock.

\$1.00 IS THE SMALLEST ORDER WE CAN FILL. On account of the cost of packing material, etc., the smallest order we accept is for \$1.00.

CERTIFICATES

Entomologist's certificates are attached to all shipments. Our nurseries are inspected annually.

FREE BOXING AND PACKING

We box and pack all shipments without charge, in contrast to the extra and uncertain charges made by most firms for this work. All orders are put up in boxes or bales, the stock is packed in moss or fiber, or straw and sawdust, and packages are all lined with heavy paper to guard against freezing or drying out.

GUARANTEES

After delivering stock to railroads, postoffices and express companies in good shape, packed so it will keep, it is beyond our control, and we cannot be responsible. All orders are accepted subject to stock being sold.

All quotations are for immediate acceptance cash with order, subject to stock being unsold and without liability to us should injury befall the stock from hail, frost, fire or other causes beyond our control. **NON WARRANTY.**—We aim to keep our stock pure and true to name, but in the event any nursery stock, seeds or plants sold by us should prove untrue to name and purchaser should be thereby damaged, we hereby agree on proper proof to replace such stock as may prove untrue to the name under which it is sold or to refund the purchase price, refunding or replacing to be at our option. Except for such liability and in respect to all stock sold by us we give no warranty either expressed or implied as to description, quality, growth,



Peach Trees from Our Nurseries in Bearing in the Orchard of W. Yates, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 52, Marion, N. J. Note the Strawberries planted between the rows of Peach Trees.

productiveness or any other matter, and all stock, plants and seeds are sold and received with the agreement between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall never be liable for any amount greater than set out herein.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

If you are short of money at the time you wish to order, or if you prefer doing business that way, we will book your order at any time, provided that you send us one-third or more of the cost of the stock at the time of ordering as a guarantee of good faith, and we will ship the goods C. O. D., you paying for the goods on arrival at your express or freight office. If we ship C. O. D. you must pay the cost of sending the money to us. No premiums allowed when goods are shipped C. O. D.

SHIPPING SEASON

Our season opens October 1st and continues through the winter and spring. We ship all through the winter to Southern, Western, and some of the Northern States.

THE TIME TO PLANT

Always bear in mind that south of the Mason and Dixon line all kinds of trees, plants, vines, etc., that we sell can safely be transplanted at any time in the fall, winter or spring. The colder and damper the ground is the better, provided, of course, that it is not frozen or miry. During the cold

months trees, vines, etc., are dormant—asleep—and never know that they are transplanted. Therefore do all your planting in the winter, or as early in the spring as possible. Even in the North planting can be safely done in cold weather if a little litter of coarse manure is used as a protection.

OUR REFERENCES

For those who do not know us we refer to Merchants Bank, Cleveland, Tenn.; Commercial Agencies, or any business house in Cleveland.

WAY OF SHIPPING

We ship by freight, express and parcel post. We advise sending by express as far as possible, as express companies take nursery stock at a rate that is much lower than the regular merchandise rate.

SUBSTITUTION

Occasionally orders come in for stock of a certain size, and if we should happen to be sold out of that particular size we reserve the right to use the next larger size, but giving the same number of trees without any additional charge, or using the next smaller size and putting in an additional number of trees to bring the number up to the worth of your money as per our prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO QUANTITY BUYERS

Large buyers should send list showing number and varieties wanted for special quotation.

ABOUT PEDIGREED TREES

Some nurserymen are making considerable noise and asking a considerably advanced price for pedigreed trees. What are pedigreed trees? They are trees that are grown from buds or scions of bearing trees, and are grown from select strains which have been grown from trees that have proven that they are fine of their sort. That is simply what we have been doing for a number of years, as our Lake Rainbow Farm is devoted to growing and testing trees so that we can get scions, and buds from the trees that we find deserve merit.

Our trees may be called more than pedigreed, because we have tested them ourselves as to fruit, manner of growth, shipping and keeping qualities, their resistance to drouths, frosts, etc. Our trees should naturally be superior to others because their ancestors have been grown in this ideal central mountain climate. We are offering you pedigreed trees for one-half what other nurserymen are asking. You get the benefit of the large volume of our business, as we only figure a small profit on each order; and the reason why we are able to let

you have pedigreed stock so cheap is due to the large number of orders that we fill each year.

The growing and selling of nursery stock will probably be our lifetime work, and it is our purpose not to see how many orders we can fill today with just anything, so it is a peach tree or an apple tree, regardless of how grown or the variety ordered, but to furnish good stock properly grown and true to name, so that we may merit your order, and your neighbor's orders, in the future. We have built up this large business of ours by fair treatment, sending our customers clean, healthy, up-to-grade and true-to-name stock, and to illustrate the point of sending first-class, true-to-name stock to our customers you will find a copy of a letter received by us from a near neighbor of Mr. J. C. Muddy, of New Market. Mr. Muddy purchased from us in 1905 a large number of peach trees, and they proved true to name, grew well, and have made one of the finest peach orchards in his county. W. A. Cate & Bro., whose letter appears on page 5, saw Mr. Muddy's trees planted and bearing fruit. After see-

If trees are well grown and free from disease and properly handled it is immaterial where they are grown.

M. A. BLACK,
New Jersey Agricultural
Experimental Station.

There is no reason why perfectly healthy nursery trees grown in Tennessee should not do well in Connecticut.

B. H. WALDEN,
Assistant Entomologist,
Connecticut Agricultural Station.

"I am of the opinion that you would make no mistake in planting in Indiana nursery stock propagated in Tennessee, provided they are vigorous and free from insect and fungous diseases, which they, in all probability, would be."

C. H. BALDWIN,
State Entomologist of Ind.



Orchard of Alfred W. Leeds, of New Jersey. Trees Furnished by us.
See letter below.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.
Herewith I enclose photograph of my orchard. The trees are the ones I bought of you in 1911, and they are sure fine. Note the Carmon peach trees in the picture. They are full of fruit and ready for picking.
Respectfully,
ALFRED W. LEEDS.

ing the quality of the trees of this neighbors they they wrote us. We sold W. A. Cate & Bro. the trees, and credit their orders as also half the orders we receive each year to our fair treatment, sending stock true to name, up to grade, clean and healthy and first-class in every respect, to our customers.

It will be our constant study in the future, as it has been in the past, to give perfect satisfaction to our old as well as to our new customers who entrust their orders with us. Our success, we feel confident, depends wholly on the satisfaction we may be able to give our patrons.

"Have received trees in good condition."—E. L. BOSS, Sedalia, Mo.

"Trees received and all come in good shape. Were fine."—DENISON HOOPER, 544 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.

"I received the trees, etc., on the 6th and have opened them up and found them all right. I was the best pleased with them of anything that I ever ordered."—C. A. JOLLY, Forest City, N. C.

PEACHES

All budded trees on roots of Tennessee natural peach seedlings. A number of nurseries in the North, South, East and West boast with pride that the seeds on which they bud their peach trees were gathered from the mountains of Tennessee, where disease is unknown. Then why should not our trees be better?

Peaches come into bearing so soon, and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous planting of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. Florida and Texas are rivaling Georgia and Michigan in the magnitude of their plantings. New York and Connecticut are becoming large peach producers. With the hardier varieties that we now propagate it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens there seems to be a profitable place for all home-grown fruit.

Peach growing has always been a specialty in our nursery, both from the viewpoint of producing better, healthier and stronger trees, and eliminating all varieties but the best. Each and every variety of peaches offered in this catalogue have been tested in our test orchard. We have taken years of painstaking work and experiment and exercised a great deal of moral courage in planting and testing different varieties as to manner of growth, foliage, time of ripening, color, their shipping and keeping qualities, etc. During the last ten years we have had over two hundred varieties of peaches in our test orchard, and we have tried nearly all

varieties and have culled out all but those that deserve merit. In our test orchards we give each sort a trial, as fair and impartial a trial as the judge gives men accused of crime that come before him, and we have weeded them out until now we have only the varieties described in this catalogue. Our efforts in testing varieties have been attended by more than ordinary success, evident by the list of varieties in the following pages.

While eliminating the undesirable and worthless the matter of new and better varieties has not been overlooked. The nurseryman who does not constantly endeavor to better his assortment, to strengthen the movement toward more and better fruit, is on the way to enforced retirement. With great pride we can say that the Tennessee Nursery Company is not of that class. By far the most important varieties brought out lately are the Early Elberta and Genuine Hale sorts that bids fair to revolutionize the peach industry on account of their quality and season of ripening.

Special attention is given to propagation from select and proven strains of bearing trees, a method not generally in force among other nurserymen, but the importance of which will be readily appreciated. Our test orchards are indispensable for offering our customers trees of known and tested value. Our peach trees are all grown from native Tennessee pits, and are budded from bearing trees. buds cut from our own commercial bearing orchard of 30,000 trees. Experience has shown beyond question that buds cut from bearing trees make by far the healthiest, longest lived trees, and that the fruit is much superior to that not cut from bearing trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING, PRUNING, ETC.

A sandy loam is best suited to the peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Cut the trees back to eighteen or twenty inches as it is always best to have low headed trees. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches, and let these be well distributed so that the tree will be well branched. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part cotton seed or bone meal, to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and a half to two

pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogen fertilizers, and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of air and light. In preparing orchard land plow deep, and if necessary subsoil. Strawberries are best to grow between the rows in a young peach orchard. They bring good returns.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, TENN.

Gentlemen:—We want 1,000 peach trees for our own use, two or three feet. We have prices from other nursery companies, but we want your trees, because our neighbor, Muddy, planted your trees and they proved true to name. We handle his fruit, and it was better than the other peaches in this county. We get better prices for the peaches from Mr. Muddy's orchard than we can for any other grower, and we suppose it is the fine quality of your stock. Let us have your best price.

Respectfully,

[Signed] W. A. CATE & BRO.

SEASON OF RIPENING OF PEACHES

Throughout the entire season of three months, by selecting extra early, early, mid-summer, late varieties and extra late varieties, you can have fresh, ripe, home-grown peaches. It depends upon the altitude, latitude, the soil, the amount of rain, sunshine, etc., when peaches will ripen. The ripening date in the same locality will vary from year to year, depending on whether it is an early or late season, but the date of ripening is about the same during normal season. The peach season

lasts about one hundred days, beginning with Mayflower, the earliest peach known, to the first ripening of Henrietta, which is the latest. Most everyone knows when Elberta and Mayflower ripen, but for those that do not we give the following data, which will aid in your selection. The date given is when the fruit is ready to pick for shipping purposes and not when it is dead ripe, which will be a few days later.

PEACH RIPENING DATES

Colorado Palissade.....	Mayflower ripens July 27th	
Connecticut So. Glastonbury.....	" " July 2d	Elberta ripens Sept. 25th
Georgia, Fort Valley.....	" " May 15th	Elberta ripens Aug. 31st
Michigan (Central).....	" " July 3d	Elberta ripens July 12th
Michigan (Northern).....	" " July 17th	Elberta ripens Sept. 1st
Missouri, Columbia.....	" " June 15th	Elberta ripens Aug. 14th
New Mexico, Santa Fe.....	" " June 2d	Elberta ripens Aug. 14th
Ohio, Wooster.....	" " July 3d	Elberta ripens Aug. 1st
Texas, College Sta., Brazos Co....	" " May 11th	Elberta ripens Sept. 1st
Utah, Brigham City.....	" " July 8th	Elberta ripens Sept. 6th
Cleveland, Tennessee.....	" " May 25th	Elberta ripens Aug. 1st

EARLIEST

Mayflower, Semi-C.....Red	Days ahead of Elberta	57
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VERY EARLY

Greensboro, Semi-C.....White	Days ahead of Elberta	50
Arp Beauty, Free.....Yellow		45
Red Bird, Semi-C.....White		40
Eureka, Free	"	30

EARLY

Mamie Ross, Semi-C.....	"	30
Waddell, Free	"	30
Alton, Free	"	27
Carman, Free	"	27
Champion, Free	"	15
Illinois, Free	"	15
Hiley, Free	"	15
Fitzgerald, Free	"	13

MEDIUM

Crawford, Early, Free.....Yellow	10
Georgia Bell, Free.....White	9
Genuine Hale, Free.....Yellow	5
Early Elberta, Free.....	3
Kalamazoo, Free	2
Elberta, Cling, Cling.....	2
Captain Ede, Free.....	2
Elberta, Free	2

LATE

Crawford Late, Free.....Yellow	Days after Elberta	7
Crosby, Free.....		15
Late Elberta, Free.....		20

VERY LATE

Salway, Free	"	33
Krummel, Free	"	37
Mammoth Heath Cling, Cling..White		40
Henrietta, Cling	Yellow	—



ORCHARD OF C. E. CRANDALL

SPECIAL SELECT LIST OF VARIETIES

WHAT VARIETIES TO PLANT

Varieties that come under the head of "Special Select List of Varieties" are ones that have been tested in all fruit growing sections. They have been found to be the very best, the most prolific, the surest bearers, the best money-makers, and, in fact, they have the fewest faults that a fruit could have. Better take our word for it and plant those varieties, as under normal conditions they are sure money-makers. Varieties marked with a star (*) are the very best of the Special Select Varieties.

In the following lists Freestone varieties have (F.) following their names; Semi-cling (S. C.), and Clingstones have the word "Cling" as part of their name. Descriptions are arranged, as near as possible, in the order of ripening, the earliest first, etc.

***Mayflower (S. C.)**—The earliest peach known, a good shipper, fine flavor. Practically frost proof; it blooms very late and the blossoms are very large, thus quite safe from ordinary frosts. Safe and sure for planters everywhere. It is a gloriously "red all over" peach, so handsome and of such splendid quality that it tops all markets. Every commercial orchardist should plant them—they should be in every home garden everywhere. Our stock comes from the originator and can be relied upon as being genuine and first-class in every respect. Since the acquisition of "Mayflower," with its remarkable record made in the orchard of the veteran peach grower, J. Van Lindley, of North Carolina (the introducer of Greensboro), we have discarded such sorts as Victor and others of that class. May.

***Greensboro (S. C.)**—Good commercial sort, large and a few days earlier than Alexander. It is colored beautifully with crimson and has a yellow cast. The flesh is white and of good flavor. The peach is large, many specimens measuring 10 inches in circumference; productive; not so subject to rot as most early varieties. Nearly a freestone. June.

***Red Bird Cling—Very Early White.**—As large as Elberta, strikingly handsome and the first big peach that is ready for market. A sensation everywhere; bright glowing red on a background of creamy white; flesh firm, making it an ideal shipper. Early in the season people are fruit hungry and these big, handsome peaches bring prices that are almost unbelievable. W. A. Jeffers, a well-known Arkansas

orchardist, got as high as \$10.00 per bushel for Red Bird; also, E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas, great peach authority, says: "Now selling at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel by the carload." The advent of this glorious peach makes possible tremendous profits. It is so superior to Sneed, Alexander and other poor quality, soft, watery peaches ripening same time.

No Early Peaches so Profitable.—My Red Bird Cling brought \$2.00 per bushel this season. Would have brought \$3.00 if I had demanded it.—R. A. SCHLAU, Marion Co., Ill.

Eureka—Freestone Very Early Peach, White.—The Eureka is a large, oval peach with bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach.

The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots.

Season of Ripening: Twenty-five days after Mayflower and thirty-five days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Waddell.

***SLAPPY (F.)**—The earliest and handsomest freestone peach grown; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good peaches; a thrifty grower; very hardy and prolific; excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; free of excessive rot, usually caused by too much rain. No better shipper has yet been introduced; ripens thoroughly to the seed; very sweet, yellow flesh, a clear golden yellow color with dark shades; a beauty. The secret of peach growing depends upon the selection of varieties for planting. When you have "Slappy" you have your crop off and your money made before the general peach crop comes in. Best peach of its season. July.



C. L. LaVell, Roanoke, Va.

ROANOKE, VA.

The some 2,000 peach trees I bought of you in 1911 are fine and bearing fruit. Enclosed find photograph of one of the trees. Respectfully,

C. L. LaVELL.

PARIS, KY., March.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—Received the shipment of trees and berry plants all right.

Yours truly,
O. H. HILL, R. F. D. No. 8.

HOLTSVILLE, N. Y., March.

I thank you for your prompt shipment of trees, which are O. K.

Yours truly,
GEORGE BUSSING.

SACO, ALA.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—I have received all the stock I ordered and I am more than pleased with them. I want to order more stock from you this fall, for I certainly like your trees. From your well-pleased customer,

WILLIE BRODENAX.

SOMERVILLE, ALA.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

I received my fruit trees and was well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. ENTERKIN.

ILLINOIS (Freestone, Early Peach, White).—The Illinois is a large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. It is much larger than Champion and more highly colored and attractive. Flesh firm, juicy, rich and very high quality. The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper for its season.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, bearing when other varieties fail. Produces large crops every year. Bears third to fourth year. The most profitable peach of the season.

WADDELL (Freestone, Early Peach, White).—Waddell is a medium to large, roundish, oblong, slightly one-sided creamy white peach, shaded with a bright red. It is uniform in size and shape. The flesh is white, tinted red at the pit, firm, melting, juicy and a very good quality. It ripens three days ahead of Carman, but more color, a better shipper and better quality. Almost as large and fine as Belle of Georgia and three weeks earlier. It is a valuable peach in the South, as it is a splendid shipper and, ripening early, it sells for 50 to 75 per cent more than Elberta.

The tree is a hardy, stocky grower with drooping branches, easily trained in best form for economical handling of the enormous crops which it produces regularly. Bears third to fourth year.

It is very hardy, unusually so, and often bears when extreme frosts catch most other varieties. It is a great peach—size and beauty make it a profitable market variety, and superiority of flavor an ideal peach for home planting.

"Some day the other growers will wake up to the wonderful value of the Waddell; probably the larger and more showy Carman got their eye—they did not have sense enough to feed the Waddell a little heavier, thin the fruit, and then get something that would ship and keep ten times as well as the Carman."

Season of Ripening: Thirty days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta. About same season as Alton and Carman.

***Alton—Early White Freestone.**—Magnificent white fleshed freestone peach that is larger than Carman, better quality than Champion and handsomer than any picture ever painted. One of the sweetest and most luscious peaches, and no tree will bear more or bigger crops. U. L. Coleman, a South Missouri orchardist, says:

"They have borne every year since they came into bearing. I know one fellow who has had them eight or nine years and they have missed but one crop." E. A. Riehl, of Alton, always gets \$1.50 per bushel for his Altons. Dr. E. L. Morris, well known Tennessee orchardist, sold them at fifty cents per dozen. Calvin R. Clark, of Scott Co., Iowa, says: "Finest peach I ever saw; brought three times as much on the markets as my other sorts. Everything considered, Alton is the best and most profitable white peach in propagation."—NNCS.

Highest Price of All.—ALTON succeeds well here, bringing the highest price of any peach that I grow. Hardy, exceedingly handsome, fine flavor. Best of them all for eating and preserving.—S. S. HASWELL Essex Co., Mass.

Finest Early July Peach.—Sold at 50 cents per doz.—Dr. E. L. MORRIS, Fayette Co., Tenn.

People Fought for Them.—Sold this summer by the wagon load at high prices; people simply fought for them.—E. H. RIEHL, Ill. Experiment Station.

***Carman (F.).**—The originator says it is either a sister of or a seedling of the Elberta; tree of same manner and habit of growth, only has a larger and darker colored foliage; hardy and productive; the fruit is practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit, while other varieties all about it has rotted entirely. The fruit is broadly oval in form, large pointed; skin a yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged with red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. The "Rural New Yorker" first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow peach, like "Elberta," except five weeks earlier. It is certainly of the "Elberta" type, but

it is not strictly a yellow peach, neither is it white. Size large; juicy, sweet and excellent; productive. Originated in Texas. Tree is a regular bearer. First of July.

POQUONOC BRIDGE, CONN.

The trees that I purchased of you last year are fine and have certainly made a remarkable growth, as the picture shows. C. E. CRANDALL.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dear Sirs:—Received the trees and find them in good shape. Yours truly,

F. O. CARLSON, 436 Trigg Ave.

Received the stock all O. K. and they were in fine shape, and I must give you praise for your promptness. R. E. L. RUSSELL,

605 N. Davison St., Charlotte, N. C.

***Hiley—Early Bell (F.).**—Very large, with red cheek; flesh white, excellent flavor; very prolific, hardy in bud. It is planted very extensively and is strictly a commercial peach. Originated as a seedling from the Belle of Georgia, and is said to be even a better shipper than the Elberta. Hiley always brings a fancy price on market. Last of July.

Champion (F.).—Originated in Nokomis, Ill. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, rich, sweet and juicy; skin creamy, with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is very hardy and productive; the largest size, highest flavor, and one of the best shippers of the early varieties; bears young. The peculiarity of this great acquisition is its hardiness, and the crowning event in its history is having stood eighteen degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop when the peach crop all around it was a universal failure. Last of July.

***Old Mixon Cling.**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best clingstones.

***Crawford's Early (F.).**—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness makes it one of the most popular sorts. It is planted extensively. This valuable peach has long been a favorite. Most people, when buying peaches, ask for Crawford's, knowing but little about other varieties. Slightly subacid.

Gold Finch (F.).—A seedling of the Elberta but ripens a few days earlier. It resembles our Early Elberta; is somewhat of the same flavor. It is a fine peach, but is not the equal of our Early Elberta. It is a good peach and should be in every collection.

***Early Elberta (F.).**—The fruit is fully as large as Elberta, of the same shape, as highly colored and better in quality, and while Elberta ranks as one of the best shippers and keepers, Early Elberta is decidedly its superior in these respects. The tree is very hardy. We propagate this variety almost as extensively as we do the Elberta, believing that it should be planted not only in all Elberta regions, but even farther north, where Elberta is tender in bud. It has passed the experimental stage and is planted commercially wherever known. It ripens from a week to ten days before the Elberta, and coming in at that time it brings the fancy price of the season. A grand peach.

Mr. J. H. Hale, the Georgia Peach King, said: "They are just the thing we are looking for and want." Mr. Delmar H. McKillin says: "It has a sweeter and more delicious flavor than the Elberta, and I think the most delicious peach known." Mr. L. Marsh, of Utah, says: "I have tested it thoroughly, and no doubt it has no rival." 1st of July.

Capt. Ede (F.).—Large yellow; excellent quality. Resembles Elberta in color and flavor, but tree is hardier; a strong grower and productive. Bears when Elberta fails, but the wonderful popularity of Elberta has kept it in the background. When it is better known it will be used by all commercial planters. Middle of July.

Elberta Cling—Gold Dust Cling.—Yellow, with rich red cheeks; round and large, high quality. An Elberta in appearance. Good peach.

***Belle of Georgia (F.).**—One of the best known peaches for all purposes. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; firm and a good carrier. Ripens with and after Crawford's Early. Middle of July.

***Fitzgerald (F.).**—Small pit; good flavor, quality good; large bright yellow, overspread with dark rich red. Tree a young bearer and fine strong grower. Valuable North—much raised in Canada and the East. A seedling found at Oakville, Ontario, where it stands the winter perfectly, and for the past four years it has cropped regularly. It is undoubtedly very hardy. Quality is first-class and we recommend it with confidence. Last of July.

***GENUINE HALE BUDDED FROM BEARING J. H. HALE TREE.**

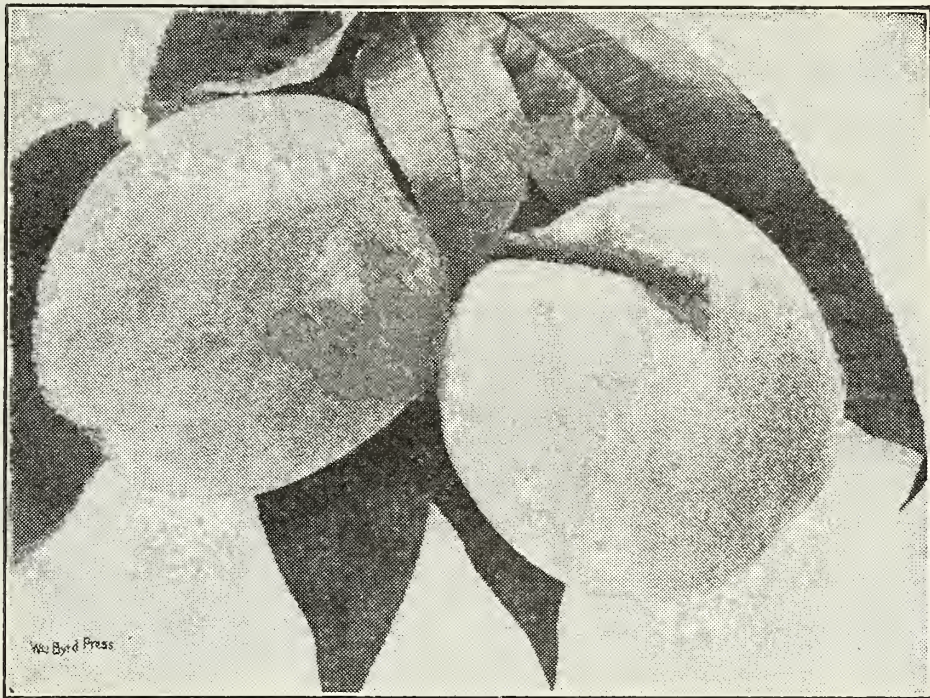
This new variety has been brought out with more advertising than any other sort for many years; and from reports is deserving of all that has been said. The fruit as we have seen it: Color is a deep yellow overspread with carmine, except on the under side; the skin is smooth without much fuzz; the flesh firm, fine-grained and unusually solid; parts freely from the stone; the flavor is most delicious, much better than yellow peaches usually run. Ripens a few days before Elberta, but lasts at least a week longer than Elberta. This peach was discovered by J. H. Hale, known as the Peach King of America, in one of his orchards in Georgia, and the fact that he allows it to be put under his name is enough to say it is the finest variety introduced to date.

The trees from which we obtained our buds were purchased from W. P. Stark's Nurseries, and these trees from which we cut our buds bore fruit last year, and we know they are genuine. It is much better than Elberta in every way. The past season Elberta and J. H. Hale were sold side by side in New York City, the Elberta brought \$3.65 per crate, while the J. H. Hale brought \$4.25 to \$4.50 per crate.

Genuine Hale Is Larger Than Old Elberta.

The Genuine Hale is a globular, freestone peach—larger than old Elberta—beautiful yellow colored—covered with bright red, thick skin—practically no fuzz. Because its flesh is solid, it is an excellent shipper—has been successfully shipped from Georgia to Missouri in barrels like apples. It is unquestionably the most profitable yellow peach grown.

We want you to appreciate the points which give the Genuine Hale peach such overwhelming commercial superiority. In productiveness, size, beauty, solidity, texture and flavor and in the price it brings on the market, the Genuine Hale far surpasses Elberta, the recognized standard of the past. The Genuine Hale averages one-third to one-half



Genuine Hale Peaches.

larger than Elberta. It does not take many Genuine Hale peaches to fill a basket.

The Genuine Hale takes on its brilliant coloring a week or ten days before it is fully matured. This golden yellow skin, splashed with carmine, makes an immediate irresistible appeal to the buyer. The peach is firm, meaty, and golden yellow. The Genuine Hale has the solid meat of a cling, yet it is a perfect freestone, and that while the flesh is firm, the peach is rich and dripping with juice, and has the real peachy flavor. Another point is that the skin is tight, thick and smooth. There is hardly a trace of fuzz. This one feature alone puts the Genuine Hale in a class to itself.

It ripens about five days ahead of Elberta and owing to its solidity and firmness of flesh, hangs longer on the tree, extending the seasons at both ends. It thrives in every soil and climate that peaches will grow. On the open market the Genuine Hale invariably outsells Elberta. Quality, color, size and flavor are the very best, but the two things that makes the Genuine Hale peach stand out are its extreme hardiness in bud and wood, making it one of the surest and most dependable peaches grown, and the fact that it will ship further and keep longer after reaching destination.

We are growing Genuine Hale peach trees, propagated from buds cut from bearing J. H. Hale trees.

Size.—Weighs 12 per cent more per bushel—one-half to one-third larger than Elberta on an average, firm and solid like a small cannon ball.

Color.—Skin overlaid with brilliant carmine, with rich, deep golden yellow.

Flesh.—Firm, solid and meaty as a cling, but a perfect freestone—very little fuzz—does not mash down in basket—smooth with tightly drawn skin. Juice rich and sweet.

Shipping.—Holds up better than any known variety of peaches, a great keeper, can be packed and handled almost like apples, has been shipped to New York from Georgia in barrels and arrived in perfect condition, gives merchants longer time to dispose of stock without loss.

Ripening.—About five days before Elberta and 45 after Mayflower. Colors up seven to ten days before fully matured which will allow extra early picking. On account of firmness can be left on trees longer than any other variety, and thus extend the time of ripening on both ends.

President Bert Johnson, of the Arkansas Horticultural Society, who is one of the most successful and largest peach growers in America, has thousands of acres of peach orchards. He thinks so highly of this variety that he planted 10,000 last spring.

SPRING VALLEY, OHIO, Jan. 6, 1920.

Please send me one of your catalogs. The peach trees I bought of you four years ago had the most beautiful peaches I have ever seen. I sold at my orchard some of the Early Elberta peaches at \$7.00 per bushel.—MRS. G. F. STUTSMAN, R. F. D. 2.

I want to make an order from you for fruit trees. I made an order from you several years ago, and they bore fruit this year and were as fine as I ever saw.—G. H. HARRIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Tusculum, Ala.

Genuine Hale Peach—Continued.

Illustrated in natural colors outside back cover.

Canning.—On account of the firm flesh it holds its shape in cans. Syrup clear.

Hardiness.—Very late bloomer. More hardy in wood and bud than Elberta. Has withstood lower temperatures than any other extra hardy varieties such as Belle of Georgia, Carman, Fox, etc.

Adaptability.—A success in all peach regions. Has been tested twelve years by 3,000 to 4,000 plantings in different soils.

Profits.—Has brought from 25 to 50 per cent more than the finest and best grown Elbertas. Mr. Hale in his Connecticut orchards netted \$1,420 per acre.

***Elberta—Elberta Queen (F.).**—It is one of the hardiest and one of the finest yellow freestone peaches; fruit yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Forty per cent of all peaches grown in all nurseries are "Elberta." Everybody plants Elberta. You should lengthen your Elberta season by planting our "Early Elberta" and Genuine Hale.

***Late Elberta—Freestone, Late Peach, Yellow—**(Synonym, October Elberta). The Late Elberta is a large, yellow peach, red at the pit and with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, good quality. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. Bears third to fourth year. It greatly extends the picking season of the Elberta class of peaches, making it possible to handle the crop of the large orchards with a smaller force of labor and greater convenience.

Season of Ripening: Eighty days after Mayflower and twenty days after Elberta.

***Chinese Cling.**—A popular southern peach; immense size, oblong, creamy white, with faint flashes of red.

***Crawford's Late (F.).**—Good sort and is grown everywhere. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; yellow flesh. Productive.

***Lemon Cling.**—Exceedingly large and fine; lemon shape and color. Thick, juicy flesh and of excellent quality. Very productive. A valuable sort for home and market use.

***Fox Seedling.**—A fine peach, very highly flavored and thought by many to be one of the best all-around peaches. A great favorite in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

***Heath Cling.**—Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Large oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flushed pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma. Very popular for preserving.

***Beer's Smock.**—Large yellow, with dull red cheek; quality fair, hardy, robust, and an immense bearer. An improved Smock. A popular peach. An improvement on Smock Free, and ripens a few days later. First week in September.

Wonderful (F.).—This good peach created a remarkable furore at the Mt. Holly Fair in New Jersey. In beauty and productiveness and other desirable qualities it is so fine that the name "Won-

derful" unconsciously escaped so many upon seeing it, and it became known at once as the "Wonderful Peach"; hence that name has been accepted for it, although by force of circumstances, contrary to the wishes of the owners. It is a rich golden yellow, overspread with vivid carmine, and ripens after nearly all other peaches are gone. September.

***Salway (F.).**—Fruit large, roundish, yellow, with rich brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary. Showy market peach; is very promising; finest in the world for canning. September.

***Krummel October (F.).**—Our attention was first called to it on the Chicago market, where it has always commanded a better price than any other peach of its season. A magnificent peach—the most profitable and best late yellow freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Salway, but is larger, of higher color and superior in quality to that sort, and is a splendid keeper. Large, almost round, deep yellow, with dark carmine blush, very firm, fine texture, free from bitterness and very hardy. Tree is a strong grower, vigorous and healthy; fruit hangs very late—four weeks without decaying. One of the best peaches South, and in California no peach has proven more profitable. In Washington it is a gold mine, and all growers find it a fine money-making peach. Some time it will be put on the Northern and Eastern markets in train loads, and when this is done it will surpass the Elberta industry.

***Old Fashion White English Peach.**—Nearly as large as Genuine J. H. Hale, skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; pure white to the stone; fine for preserving. One of the finest eating peaches. Clingstone. We have the Genuine Old Fashion White English. Who does not remember with delight the delicious flavor of this grand old peach. Ripens September.

***Henrietta Peach.**—Larger than Elberta. The most magnificent clingstone known, yellow-meated, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices as it is the latest known variety of peach worthy of merit. In this climate it ripens September 15 to 20. This peach is strictly a commercial peach, and on account of its late ripening it commands a very high price on the market. Especially adapted to the South. Illustrated in natural colors inside back cover.

***Old Fashioned Red Indian.**—Very highly colored, red as blood to the seed, very large. Fruit so large that it would not go into a pint tin cup. There are many strains of Red Indian peaches on the market and a great many are very small and undesirable. Our buds from which our Red Indian were grown were cut from a tree that by chance was called to our attention away up in the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. We believe that this strain is the very best of all the strains. Illustrated in colors on catalog cover. A cling.

State of Tennessee, Bradley County.

Personally appeared before me A. J. Fletcher with whom I am personally acquainted and made oath in due form of law as follows:

I am general manager of The Tennessee Nursery Company, of Cleveland, Tennessee, and as such have entire control and management of the propagating department of said nursery company of the cutting of all buds and scions used by the said nursery company. That the Genuine Hale peach trees advertised in this catalogue were grown from buds cut from bearing J. H. Hale peach trees, that the original J. H. Hale peach trees from which these buds were cut were purchased direct from the W. P. Stark's Nurseries, of Missouri, by the said A. J. Fletcher, and that the Genuine Hale peach trees advertised herein are identical with the J. H. Hale peach trees advertised and sold by W. P. Stark's Nurseries, and that the Genuine Hale peach trees advertised by this catalogue are TRUE TO NAME.

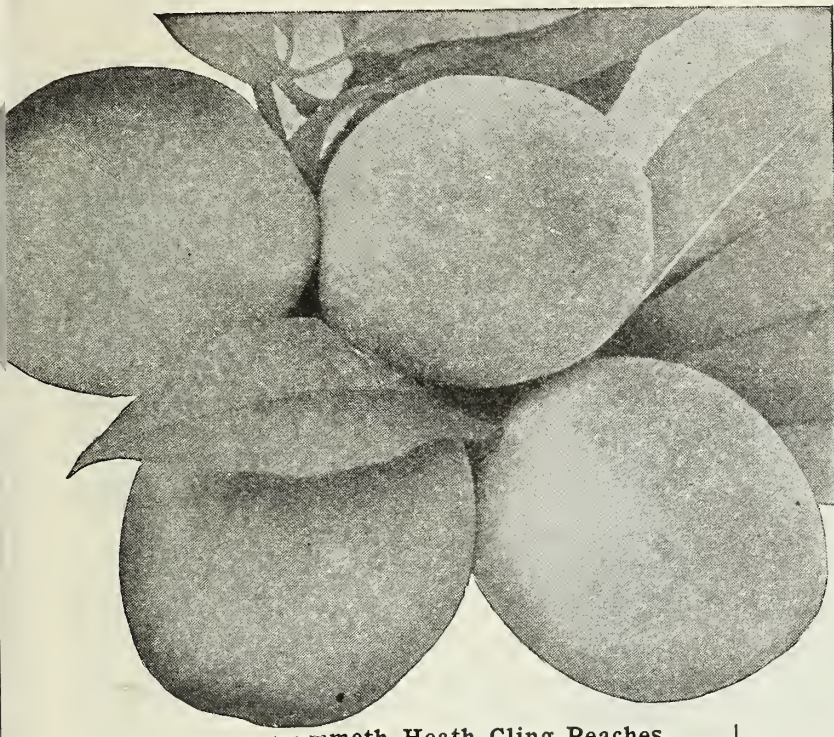
A. J. FLETCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 23, 1916.

(Seal)

My commission expires January, 1920.

W. L. HUMPHREY,
Notary Public.



Mammoth Heath Cling Peaches.

***Mammoth Heath Cling—Clingstone, Latest of all Peaches, White.**—A large, oval, roundish, white peach, often faintly blushed next to the sun. The flesh is firm, very juicy and melting, with a splendid rich juice, like honey. It is an excellent peach for preserves and pickles. It is one of the latest peaches to ripen, hence does not reach the high state of perfection in the northern United States as it does in the central and southern states. Ships well and is an extra good keeper.

The tree is vigorous and hardy, very productive and a regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

"There is scarcely a commercial orchard in the regions of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections of Virginia and the south Atlantic states which does not contain this variety."—H. P. GOULD, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin No. 135.

Season of Ripening: One hundred days after Mayflower and forty days after Elberta. The latest of all. About same season as Krummel.

PORT BARRE, LA.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I got from you all lived and are doing fine. Will be in the market for a few more this fall.

Yours truly,

J. I. SHUTE.

HATTLESBURG, MISS., R. F. D.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your spring catalogue. I ordered thirty trees of you last spring, and was so well pleased I wish to order more at an early date.

Very respectfully,

MRS. G. D. WILSON.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Route No. 4.

Dear Sirs:—The peach trees arrived in good order and am very much pleased with them. They seem to be good, healthy stock, and have already started to grow.

Yours truly,

ALFRED FERRIER.

HANNIBAL, MO.

The 2,000 trees arrived in fine shape.

WILLIAM S. HALL, Nurseryman.

A Winter Peach of Tennessee Origin

A. M. HILL

Hill's Late Winter Peach

This extra late peach was called to our attention by Mr. A. M. Hill at the Tennessee Nurserymen and Fruit Growers' Association. Peaches of this variety were on exhibit January 28th and were in perfect condition; they were gathered from the trees just before freezing weather set in. Mr. Hill made the following statement when requested to give a full description of the peach:

"I have been called upon to give a little history of a peach I have been growing for several years. I have never found anything like it, and will give you a description of it.

"Something like 18 years ago I found it growing in a cultivated field and suppose it came up from a seed. I let it grow up, but several times it was broken down by cultivation. When it got big enough to bear I noticed one day in September there were some peaches on the tree, so I thought I would give it some protection, and in November I found some ripe peaches under the tree in the grass. Since that time I have taken care of the tree and budded it. For 14 years the tree has been bearing. I have a picture of the tree that was taken 8 or 9 years ago. The tree is still growing and is thrifty and is still bearing. It is about 18 or 20 feet high. Some years it bears heavier than others. The fruit is a large white peach, cling stone, and of good quality. It has a fine flavor. To designate it from my other peaches I call it "Hill's Winter Peach." It has been exhibited several times but I have never found anything like it.

"I have been putting out an orchard of this variety and now have several trees coming into bearing. I have always kept the trees right at home, but now that they have come up I find they are something to stand behind. I take the fruit off before it freezes and just lay them up in the house and let them ripen. I have taken peaches off as late as Thanksgiving day."

Just think of having peaches almost throughout the winter. This peach should be in every collection south of the Mason and Dixon line. We do not believe that it will mature and reach its high stage of perfection in the north. However, it would be well to try a tree.

"My experience is that southern grown nursery trees will do as well in the north as will northern grown trees. You need not worry about southern grown trees freezing quicker than northern grown trees will."

C. P. CLOSE,

Dept. U. S. Agriculture.

Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois

G. W. Endicott, 3d Vice-President

VILLA RIDGE, ILL.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I received the peach trees today. They are nice little trees. The roots are so clean and nice. Thanks for your promptness.

Yours very truly,

GEO. W. ENDICOTT.

"As regards planting Tennessee grown trees in Missouri I would say from experiments it seems that this does not affect their bearing qualities in the least. It seems that the tree would soon adjust itself to the new climate, and then I would say that the climate of Tennessee and Missouri are so near the same that there would really be no change."

LEONARD HAGEMAN,

State Entomologist.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES OF PEACHES

- Albright's October (F).—White.
 Alton (F).—See page 8.
 Art Beauty (S. C.).—Yellow, blushed and mottled crimson.
 Belle of Georgia.—See page 9.
 Bilyeu's Late October (F).—
 Buston's October (F).—White.
 Carmen.—See page 8.
 Capt. Ede.—See page 8 for description.
 Champion.—See page 8.
 Crawford's Early.—See page 8 for description.
 Crawford's Late.—See page 10 for description.
 Dixie Queen.— *
 Early Elberta.—See page 8 for description.
 Early Wonders (S. C.).—Red; splendid commercial sort; good shipper. May.
 Elberta Cling.—See page 10 for description.
 Elberta.—See page 10 for description.
 Engle Mammoth (F).—Yellow; round.
 Eureka.—See page 7.
 Fitzgerald.—See page 9.
 Genuine Hale.—See pages 9 and 10 for description.
 Gov. Hogg (F).—White; highly colored.
 Henrietta.—See page 10 for description. Illustrated in natural colors inside back cover.
 Hiley.—For description, see page 8.
 Illinois (F).—See page 8.
 Krumel October.—See page 10 for description.
 Late Elberta.—Same as Elberta, but ripens later.
 Lemon Cling.—See page 10 for description.
 Mamie Ross (S. C.).—Creamy white covered with dark carmine.
 Mammoth Heath Cling.—See p. 11 for description.
 Mayflower.—See page 7.
 Neva-Myss.—Extra early.
 New Prolific (F).—Large; yellow; fine.
 Niagara (F).—Yellow; attractive.
 Old Fashioned Indian.—For description see p. 10. Illustrated in colors on inside back cover.
 Old Fashioned White English.—See page 10. Illustrated in colors on outside back cover.
 Old Mixon.—See page 8 for description.
 Picquet's Late (F).—Yellow, with red cheeks; melting.
 Preston's Cling.—White; juicy; very sweet.
 Ray (F).—White; with a red blush.
 Red Bird Cling.—White; good quality; high color. June.
 Salway.—See page 10 for description.
 Stinson's October (F).—Large; creamy blush; rich.
 Gordon (Uneda).—
 Waddell (F).—See page 8.
 Wheeler's Late (F).—Large; sweet; yellow.
 White Heath.—See page 10.
 Wonderful.—See page 10 for description.
 Yellow St. John.—



BROWNSTOWN, IND.

"Enclosed find photograph of my orchard—the trees I purchased of you. They are doing fine and have a few peaches on the trees this year."

EMIL V. HELLER.

APPLES

The apple has been exalted to its rightful position as "King of All Fruits," which position none would dare to take from it. The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year.

Apple growing has always been a specialty in our nurseries. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation it has been our constant aim to secure those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a new variety without either testing it ourselves, or ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

The production of apples in the United States in 1896 amounted to 67,000,000 barrels. The crop steadily decreased every year since until it amounted to only 35,000,000 barrels in 1910, and during this time the apple consuming population of the country has increased over 20,000,000. For the above reasons the apple orchard industry is sure to be immensely important and profitable for the future.

Mr. R. M. Dillon, of Orange Co., Indiana, sold \$161.00 worth of apples from three trees, to say nothing of what his family of seven children ate for a month.

Miss Grace Taylor, of Douglas, Mich., says: "From 225 trees that bore apples this year were harvested 900 barrels of fruit, one tree yielding fourteen barrels. The value of the crop was \$4,000."

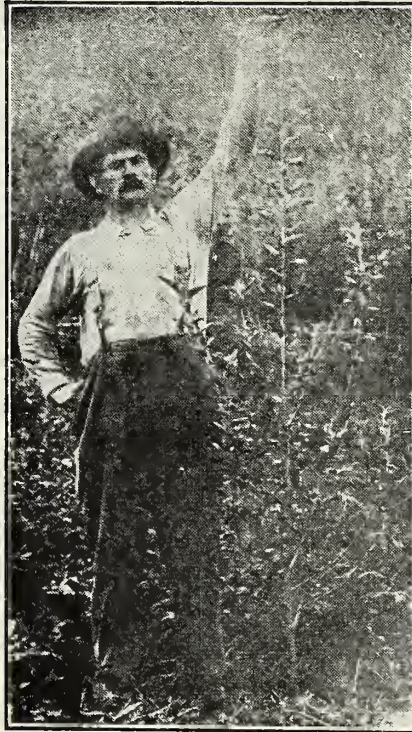
APPLE GROWING versus ORANGE GROWING

The apple eating populace of our large cities realize, if they eat fancy apples, they are compelled to pay fancy prices. The retail price for fancy apples in the larger cities this year has been 25 cents each. They do not go begging at this price either. Consumers of apples have learned that there is quality in apples as well as in other commodities. The quality rules the price. It is just as easy to grow apples of good quality as to produce poor ones, and to grow good ones the profit is even doubled. But it seems that it is taking a long time to convert growers to this fact.

Consumers think that they are paying a big price for oranges at 50 to 60 cents per dozen. We pay 50 to 60 cents per dozen for oranges, but rarely more. It may seem obvious to the reader, but it is a fact that fancy apples bring three times as much as oranges, and sometimes even more, and that investors would do well to consider commercial apple growing from a business point of view. There are thousands of people who live in the very midst of the very best undeveloped apple lands who have their minds fixed on orange growing, yet fail to realize that they have greater possibilities right around them. We do not mean to discourage orange growing, but simply to arouse some of our sleeping citizens to the opportunity of making money right here at home. There are thousands and thousands of acres of undeveloped land suitable for raising apples that will command from 15 to 20 cents each in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and other states. This land can be bought at a very cheap price, and one of these days when the people have been aroused from their long slumber, some of them will realize how short sighted they have been in waiting so long before investigating the possi-

bilities of these lands for commercial apple growing. Why go to some claimed apple region and pay dear prices for land? Investigate and try apple growing at home. The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough hilly parts of the farm are usually adapted to fruit, and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of the soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling.

No other fruit succeeds over so large a range of territory, and under such diversified climatic conditions, and no other fruit brings so sure a profit to the grower in proportion to the time and money spent upon its production. With proper cultivation of soil, selection of varieties and intelligent management there is no risk in planting the apple, which is a staple article of food and no longer a luxury. The apple has few rivals among fruit. Can any other fruit be more pleasant to the palate or beautiful to the eye than the rich, ripe apple? And what is more luscious and healthful when cooked? Who does not remember with delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream, or the apple pie that "mother used to make."



LANES BOTTOM, N. C.

"The trees that you shipped me last year have made fine growth—in fact, better than my neighbor's, which came from another nursery firm. Find enclosed postal card picture."

B. S. NORMAN.

Clyde DeLaverne, of Manson Co., Mich., harvested 500 bushels of peaches from one acre this fall. George McClatchie, the Pioneer Peach King of this same county, marketed 1,500 bushels of peaches (mostly "Fancies"), which netted him \$3.00 a bushel in Milwaukee." —Fruit Belt.

An even 500 trees set out five years ago on four and one-half acres of land near Jackson City, Mich., brought Butler \$1,800, the fruit selling at \$1.50 a bushel at the orchard. Mr. Butler says he could cut every tree down this year and be able to say that the orchard has more than paid for itself this year.

There are large numbers of commercial orchards of all kinds in Georgia, and growers have purchased trees from various parts of the United States, and even foreign countries. If the varieties of trees that you wish to plant in Georgia are adapted to Georgia it makes no difference where they are grown. There is a great deal of stock shipped into Georgia from Tennessee, and to my certain knowledge it has been with very satisfactory results.

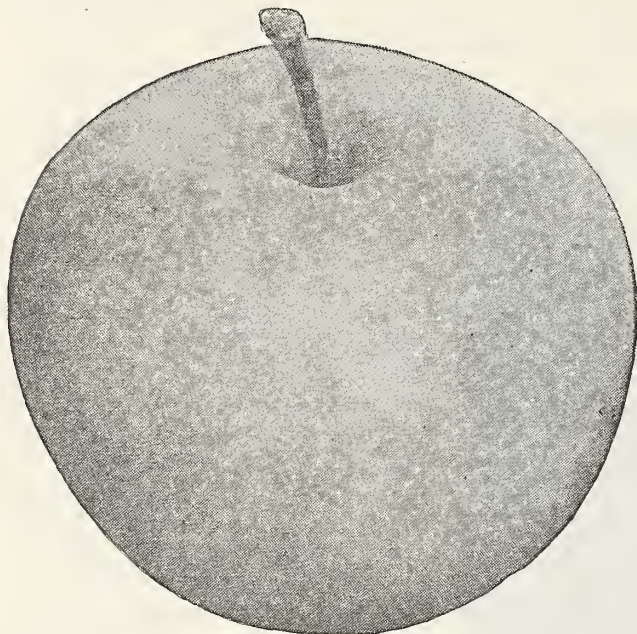
E. L. WORSHAM,
Entomologist, State of Georgia.

The fifty peach trees that I bought of you certainly gave me good results. The fifty trees the third year after planting were loaded with fruit. I gave away fifty bushels, and the trees had many more peaches on them, which I used myself. I had the only peaches in this section. Every one from here wants trees from you. — MRS. JOHN P. STUTZMAN, Cloud Chief, Okla.

Please send me your catalogue I have been getting fruit trees from you for about five years, and like your stock better than any other company's. I have your fruit trees bearing fruit, and they are just fine. You will get all my orders from now on. —LEE MOORE, Slate Springs, Miss., Jan. 23, 1920.

SPECIAL SELECT LIST OF VARIETIES

We urge you to confine your planning to selections from among these. You will find that the varieties that we have described are the very best. That they will thrive and succeed over the widest territory. In all features of fruit trees they have few faults, and have made good for a time long enough to remove the last lingering doubt about their leadership. If you plant these varieties you are pretty sure of success.



Yellow Transparent.

Winter Banana.—Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright, crimson red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop the second year. A valuable market variety. Very popular. Succeeds well through the Cotton Belt and the Piedmont sections. Should be more generally planted. **The fruit hangs on the tree after Christmas.** The fruit can be picked and stored and will keep until spring. They should be in every collection.

***Yellow Transparent.**—The best and most productive yellow summer apple. It has succeeded well at our Cleveland fruit farm, where it has borne fruit in the nursery row and on the orchard trees the second year planted. It resembles Early Harvest in appearance, but is much better than the Early Harvest. This apple has been tested in almost every state in the Union, and has been found productive, hardy, vigorous and desirable in every respect. Its quality is superior, and this, with its great beauty and productiveness, makes it transparent yellow, crisp and fragrant. Tree very hardy, a dwarf grower, and a favorite summer apple the world over. Russian variety, large, pale yellow, waxy; succeeds best on thin soil.

***King David.**—A good one.

***York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter).**—Large and beautiful red winter apple. Originated in Pennsylvania, where it is a great success. It comes into bearing early and succeeds over a wide extent of country, bearing regular and heavy crops. It is medium white, shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. November to February. Its skin is yellow, covered with bright red and striped. It is a good shipper and keeper, bringing the highest price. The foliage and fruit are free from scab. The peculiarity of this Great Apple is that though beautiful in form it is a little lop-sided. Its bright red color sells the fruit, and it is this bright red

feature that will attract any buyer that visits your orchard. While this apple is the leading variety for Pennsylvania, it is very hardy and suited to any part of the country. Remember that this apple has been tested everywhere—in the East, West and South, and does well everywhere.

"The 1,000 apple trees you shipped me were fine."
—W. W. BRADSHAW, Du Quain, Illinois.

DECATUR, ILL.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—We received your acknowledgment. Trees arrived today in good order. Fine lot of trees, grade considered. Yours respectfully,
D. BRAMMERBUSH, Route No. 4.

"In reply to your inquiry, I feel sure that the trees grown in your vicinity will prove productive and as good growers as those produced any place else. It is common practice for large nurseries such as (here name and address are given), to buy trees grown in all parts of the United States. In fact, many of the trees which are planted in this state are grown in Arkansas. You will make no mistake, I believe, in shipping trees here."

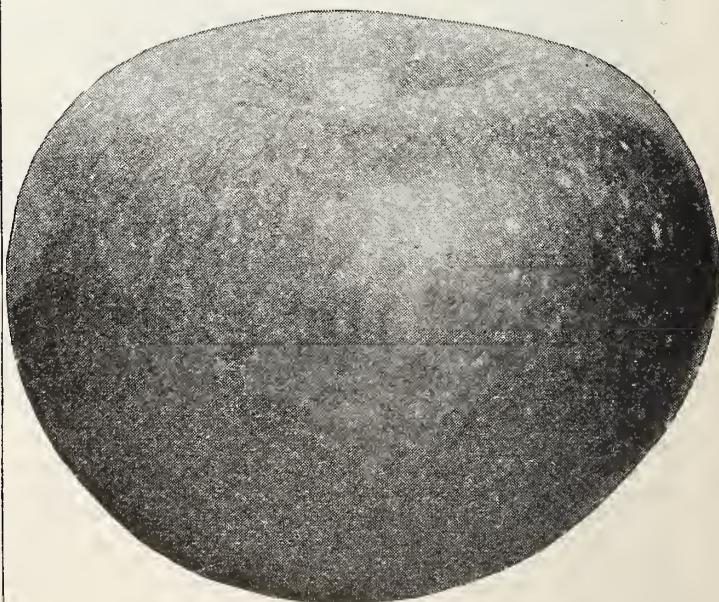
S. A. BEACH,
Chief Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Most of the trees that have been planted in the past in New Mexico have come from almost every section of the country. Some prefer to get them from Missouri, others from Kansas, others from Alabama, and many get them from California and Texas. If it makes any difference where the trees are grown the difference is not great enough to be very noticeable. We believe that as long as the trees are well grown, properly packed and properly taken care of after they are planted, there is no material difference as to whether they come from one place or another."

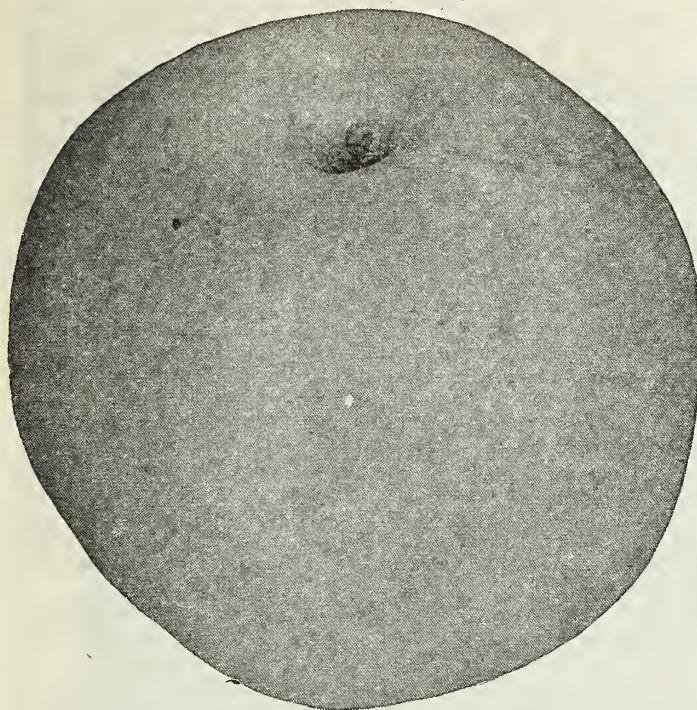
FABIAN GARCIA, M. S. A.,
Director, New Mexico College of Agriculture.

"Received peach trees and they were sure fine."
—E. S. AMENT, Myrtle, Mo.

"Peach trees came all O. K. and well pleased."
L. H. PARKER, R. F. D. No. 1, Dozier, Ala.



York Imperial.



Rome Beauty Apple.

Mammoth Black Twig.—A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best.

***Rome Beauty.**—A fine apple with many fine qualities and few faults. It has established a reputation on all markets because it always brings good prices. Its size and beauty insure for it at all times a ready sale. In Idaho and other states where frost often ruins the first blooms Rome Beauty puts out a second crop of blossoms and bears a full crop, while other varieties have no fruit. In New Mexico it is called the "freezing proof apple," because it is loaded with fruit, while almost all other varieties are killed. It has stood 26 degrees in California at blooming time, and bore a good crop. On account of its numerous good qualities Rome Beauty has jumped into such great favor among orchardists that there are but few other varieties looked on with as much favor. A fine market apple; has excellent cooking and baking qualities, and is a fine table apple. It is large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; late bloomer; annual bearer. Is a transparent golden yellow apple; medium to large, cylindrical in shape. Tree is extremely hardy, a vigorous grower; a hardy, late bloomer and comes into bearing very young. Rome Beauties are being increased all over the country. One of the surest bearers. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

This variety has long been a favorite in the West, but it has come into favor in the Eastern States. It is grown with great success in New York State. In the orchard of William Locke, San Juan Co., N. M., Rome Beauty trees were overloaded with fruit, while nearly all other varieties were a failure. H. C. Livingston, San Bernardino Co., Cal., reports that "Rome Beauty" stood the temperature at 26 while in bloom and bore a fine crop of fruit. Most other varieties were killed.

Hon. G. B. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, says: "I consider it one of the very best apples now in cultivation."

Ohio Experiment Station recommends it highly for Ohio.

"Rome Beauty is grown here with great success."
—Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Ben Davis.—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. It is hardy and attractive; succeeds wherever apples are grown.

***Stayman's Winesap.**—A seedling of Winesap, originated with the late Dr. J. Stayman at Leavenworth, Kansas. It is a great favorite throughout the West. Tree is a strong grower and drouth resister. Dark rich red, faintly striped; flesh firm, crisp, fine grained, juicy, rich sub-acid; quality best. No apple is being more widely planted.

Grimes Golden.—Flesh juicy, spicy, tender and rich. An old favorite. It seems that it will never lose its popularity. All commercial orchardists say it is one of the best all-around apples. Brings fancy prices on all markets, and is a fine cooking and dessert apple. Should be planted everywhere.

***Jonathan.**—Brilliant red; excellent quality and highly flavored, tender, juicy, spicy and rich; profitable for market and splendid family sort. Tree is long lived, productive and an early bearer. A seedling of Spitzenberg. A good money making sort.

GENUINE DELICIOUS APPLES

***Genuine Delicious.**—This apple is the best of all apples. In flavor it has no equal. It is "delicious" to the taste, and is a fine keeper and as a market apple it has no superior. Its fame is known where apples are grown or eaten. On the markets it always brings from 50 to 75 cents more per box than any other apple. It is a strong, healthy tree and is very strongly disease resistant. Also it blooms out late and oftentimes Delicious will bear a full crop of apples when all other varieties are killed in bloom by the late spring frosts. This apple bears fruit very young, and if the trees are given the proper attention will bear at three years old. The scions and buds from which we grow our Genuine Delicious apple trees were cut from the bearing orchard of Genuine Delicious as the illustration, which was engraved from a photograph, shows on page 17. This last fall this young orchard bore over one thousand bushels of apples. It is something to be remembered when you go to buy Genuine Delicious apple trees that our trees are grown from buds and scions cut from this young, vigorous, healthy orchard that bore more than one thousand bushels of apples. Stick a pin in that! We offer this variety of apple trees at a reasonable price. Compare our prices with the prices asked by other nurseries for this identical apple. Stick a pin in that too! The Genuine Delicious apple will grow, bear and thrive anywhere that apples can be grown and will be hardy North, South, East or West.



Genuine Delicious Apple.

***Old-Fashioned Horse.**—Large, pale greenish yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. An old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying and all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold it is a delicious eating apple. We do not know of any other nursery that grows this old-fashioned Horse Apple. There are several firms that grow Horse, but the Horse cannot be compared with the Grand Old Apple we have.

We have the genuine old-fashioned Horse Apple of our daddies and granddaddies. Who does not remember with delight the delicious baked apples served with sugar and cream, or the apple dumpling, or apple pie that "mother used to make"? Ripens August 1st.

***Winesap.**—Medium; dark red, sub-acid. Tree an abundant bearer. One of the finest cider apples grown, both on account of its over-abundance of juice and its productiveness. November to April.

Black Ben Davis.—One of the very best apples grown.

Maiden Blush.—Medium size, smooth, beautifully flushed with red on creamy-yellow; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of attractive appearance and all-around utility. Tree a fair grower and productive.

Arkansas Black.—Large, round, smooth; often very black; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious when ripe; cooking or market; splendid keeper. Tree vigorous, hardy and abundant bearer.

DWARF APPLES

Varieties: Rome Beauty, Jonathan, York Imperial and Ben Davis.

CRAB APPLES—Siberian Varieties

Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent. These are the best varieties. They produce an abundance of small fruits, very desirable for preserving. Trees also most ornamental.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF APPLES

See price list for complete list of apple trees.

"Replying to your inquiry as to whether it will make any difference where nursery trees are started as long as they are healthy, vigorous and clean, I can say that I am satisfied that it does not. Practically the only difference is the fact that Southern grown trees have a longer season and are larger at one or two years than the Northern grown of the same age in general; but this is not always true. Also, there is no great advantage in transplanting extremely large trees. In fact, I would much prefer trees of medium size.

"It is often remarked that Southern grown trees are less hardy and Northern grown trees are more readily acclimated, but this is not true; if they are the same variety. I mean to say a Baldwin apple tree started in Tennessee will prove just as hardy as one started in Canada, if they are planted side by side in the same orchard.

"Transferring from the South to the North has no effect in productiveness. The trees of the same variety grown there would not freeze here any sooner than those of Northern grown. I think the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick, N. B., Canada, are right in saying that Southern grown trees will thrive in Canada as well as trees grown in Canada."

H. A. SURFACE,
D. S. C., Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture.

LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

Gentlemen:—I was pleased with the several thousand peach trees that I bought of you last spring.

THE LICKING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
By A. D. Seward.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees a few days ago; am well pleased with them, and now I want you to send another lot of 150 or more.

Yours very truly,
J. E. MELTON, Ellerson, Va.

"Peach trees came all O. K. and well pleased."—
L. H. Parker, R. F. D. No. 1, Dozier, Ala.

"Received trees in good condition." — Louisa Mooney, R. F. D. 14, Luling, Texas.



In the Orchard of W. F. Bingham & Son, Beavertown, Pa.
Trees Furnished by Us. See Letter Below.

"Tennessee trees certainly all right and grow well. Many people have an idea that they will not do so well because they are grown in a warmer climate, but this is a mistake, as I have tried them out and speak from my own personal observation. Enclosed find several photographs which show your Tennessee grown trees in our orchard."

(Signed) W. H. BINGHAM & SON, Beavertown, Pa.

"The trees I bought of you were as good as any I ever saw, and had the best roots."—G. A. Morton, R. F. D. 1, Salem, W. Va.

"I received the fruit trees and they were all right and everything was satisfactory."—Alfred Bysart, Nella Vale, Ky.

"Wish to say in regard to the trees you shipped me that I am well pleased and am sending you another order."—C. W. Shepard, R. F. D. No. 3, Waynesboro, Mass.

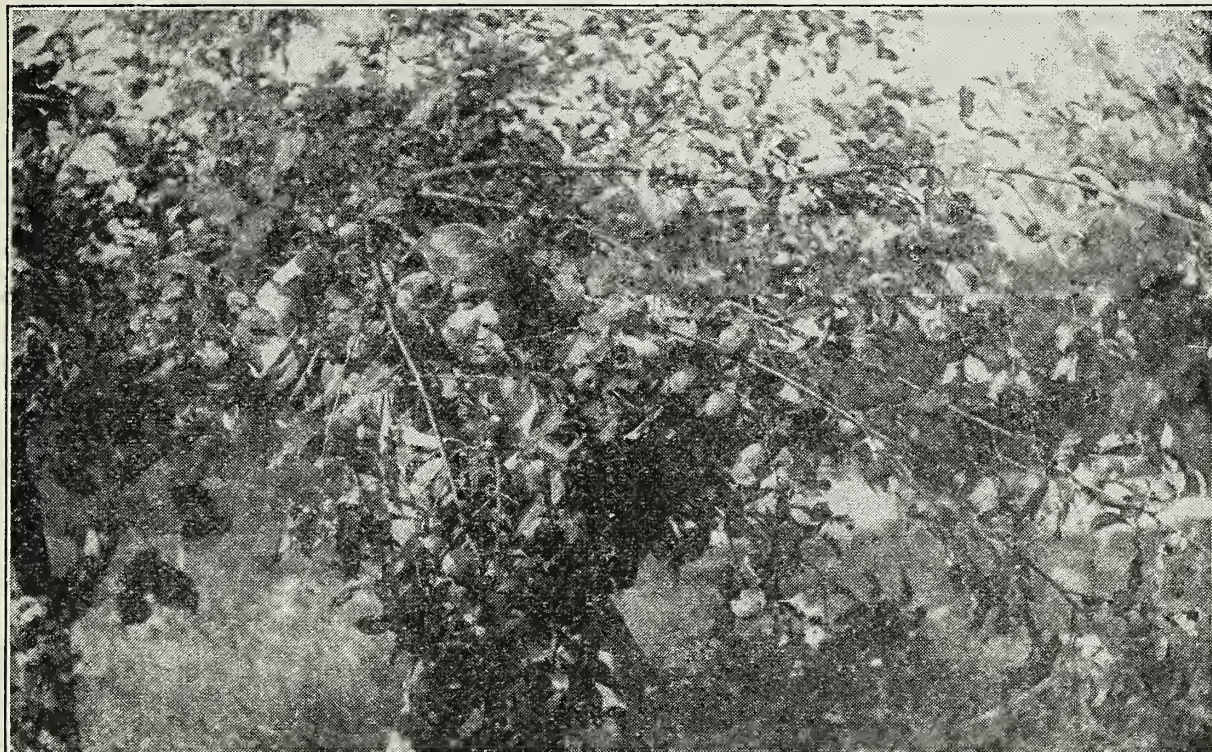
WALDRON, WASH.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Sirs:—The trees arrived in good time. The trees are better and more even size than I expected.

Yours sincerely,
C. F. NEEDHAM.

"The fruit trees we ordered from you arrived yesterday in good shape. You have my thanks for your honest dealings."—A. J. Encholtz, R. F. D. 1, Ozark, Ark.



A Genuine Delicious Tree in Fruit in the Orchard From Which Our Buds and Scions Were Cut. Three Years Old, Bending to the Ground with Fruit.

"Received trees in good shape and they were just as represented."—George P. Everhart, Carbon, Ind.

"Received the stock all O. K. and they were in fine shape, and I must give you praise for your promptness."—R. E. L. Russell, 609 North Davison St., Charlotte, N. C.

"Received nursery stock in good condition."—J. P. Decktel, R. F. D. No. 4, Elyria, Ohio.

"Wish to say in regard to the trees you shipped me that I am well pleased and am sending you another order."—C. W. Shepard, R. F. D. No. 3, Waynesboro, Mass.

"I received the trees, etc., on the 6th and have opened them up and found them all right. I was the best pleased with them of anything that I ever ordered."—C. A. Jolly, Forest City, N. C.

"Have received trees in good condition."—E. L. Boss, Sedalia, Mo.



Orchard From Which Our Buds and Scions Were Cut.



STRAWBERRY PICKERS IN OUR COMMERCIAL FIELDS OF STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES

The strawberry is an American product. It adapts itself to a wide range, is first to ripen in the spring, its tempting appearance, its delicious taste and its wholesomeness as a diet have made it universally popular. It has been aptly named "Queen of Small Fruits."

The strawberry is an American product. It adapts itself to a wider range of latitude and to greater extremes in environment than any other cultivated fruit. It is universally liked, and is cosmopolitan in its adaptation. After talking and corresponding with a large number of strawberry growers over the country, presidents and secretaries of Strawberry Growers' Association and from our experience in growing berries, we suggest that you plant Aroma,

Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy. Mr. Chet Wasman, a leading grower of Rhea Co., Tenn., said in an address to the Bradley County farmers:

"After trying and testing many varieties of strawberries I have concluded that Aroma, Klondike, Gandy and Lady Thompson are the best sorts to plant from a commercial grower's financial standpoint. These varieties bring a better price as a rule, than any other sort. There are men in my county who have made a fortune by growing Aroma, Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy. Nearly all growers have discarded all other varieties in my county." We have tested nearly all commercial varieties of berries, and we have found the Aroma, Klondike, Lady Thompson and Gandy the most profitable of all. We have shipped the berries north, south, east and west, and on nearly all markets the Aroma, Gandy, Klondike and Lady Thompson brought the better price, and arrived in better condition than any other varieties. By selecting the above mentioned varieties you can make no mistake. You get early and late berries.

LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING PLANTING

In nearly all latitudes you can plant strawberries most successfully in the late winter and early spring. If you can find an hour in the day the ground is not frozen, you can plant, and they will do extra well. In Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc., plants planted in the late winter and early spring do better than planted in late spring.

A warm, quick soil, although naturally poor, is to be preferred to a heavy retentive soil well supplied with plant food. The lacking plant food can be easily supplied by the addition of fertilizers. The plants not only thrive better on light soil, but the crop is more abundant and the berries are larger and sweeter.

Never order strawberry plants by freight. They must go by express or parcel post.



Improved Lady Thompson.

"It is permissible for anyone to purchase nursery stock for his own use from nurseries in adjoining states whose certificates are approved in this state as equivalent to our own. The certificate issued in Tennessee is so approved." P. W. GLENN,

Chief Inspector of Nurseries, State of Illinois.

SPECIAL SELECT LIST OF VARIETIES

Improved Lady Thompson (Per.).—The term "Improved" has been used so often without cause that one might hesitate to use it, even with cause. However, this strain of Lady Thompson, we are convinced, is superior to the common run of this variety in the country. Lady Thompson has been in cultivation a great many years, has run down and has generally become mixed more or less with other kinds, and by slovenly cultivation, more or less diseased. Our plants are absolutely pure. Then they have, generation after generation, been grown on virgin soil never before in strawberries. The result is, we believe, that our plants of this variety are superior to most others. Under exactly the same cultivation, and on the same average soil this variety makes finer berries, more of them, and of better color than it did when we began with it. We have, in the truest sense of the word, improved this variety. We fruited this berry last spring, and instead of running down as most varieties do, it is better now than it was at the start. The berries are large, ranking with the very largest. No variety has been more productive or a surer bearer. No plant is easier to live or quicker to grow off. No plant stands drouth better than Lady Thompson, and especially at fruiting time. It will stand more neglect and not resent it and will respond quicker to high cultivation and manuring than the common strain of Lady Thompson. It is the nearest frost proof plant that is known. This fact we have demonstrated repeatedly, and especially during freezes and frosts of the several past springs. While many varieties were nearly ruined scarcely a bloom of Lady Thompson was harmed. We attribute this comparative immunity to frosts to two things: First, Lady Thompson is an exceedingly virile, hardy variety; second, its bloom and fruits are borne on long stem, which stands up clear of the ground where the air is more apt to be in motion; hence frost does not form so readily.

Aroma (Per.).—A late variety and one of the best among the late ripening varieties. Berry firm, solid and not easily bruised. Color is the best of any variety, dark red all the way through; foliage clean, healthy and very attractive; size large to very large and uniform.

Klondike (Per.).—So named by reason of its great yield and gold producing qualities. Foliage heavy, dark green, rustless and rank, long stems, but the heavy foliage protects the blossoms from possible frost. Other varieties have been known to be killed



Aroma Strawberries from Our Fields.

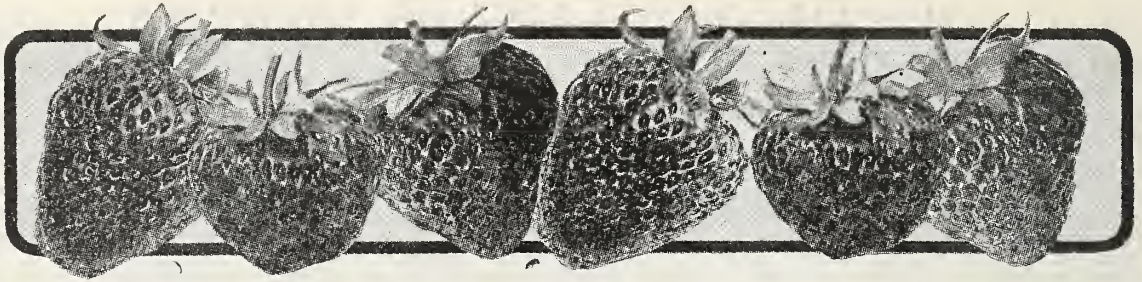
by frost by the side of the Klondike, while Klondike is not harmed.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

Progressive Everbearing (Per.).—A wonderful everbearing strawberry, as the spring-set plants not only produce a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants commence to bear fruit as soon as set, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year that is truly wonderful. The fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. Progressive plants are still very scarce and price is higher than the others. We recommend this profitable fall-bearing variety very highly. Progressive will please you.

Gandy (Per.).—The Gandy comes as near standing alone as a superior berry for the late market as any grown. It has more than ordinary firmness, and as a shipper it certainly has no superior. Plants are strong, healthy and of delicious flavor. If a soil were to be recommended a heavy clay soil or bottom land should be suggested. Will keep in good condition on the vines after



ripening longer than most any other variety. It does best when some other late variety is planted with it. The Aroma is recommended for this.

Norwood, Texas, Missionary, Excelsior and Mitchell Early are other good varieties that we grow, all (Per.).

Superb is the best known and most largely planted of all fall-bearing strawberries. They seem to produce a heavy crop of fine fruit wherever grown.

The plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 1st till November 15th, according to season.

The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

In 1914 I bought 4,000 strawberry plants from you. They did fine and I want fruit trees from you.—**WM. A. SEAMAN**, Hickory Corners, Pa.

In 1914, at Gould, Ark., I ordered a lot of peach trees from you, and they did well. Now I want to plant them here in Missouri.—**J. W. LIGON**, Kennett, Mo., Aug. 11, 1919.

BEDFORD, N. H., Sept. 15, 1920.

Tennessee Nursery Company,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—

In obedience to an honest conscience, and believing in giving honor where honor is due, prompts me at this time to write in full acknowledgment and appreciation of the good results I had from the peach trees I bought of you in April, 1915.

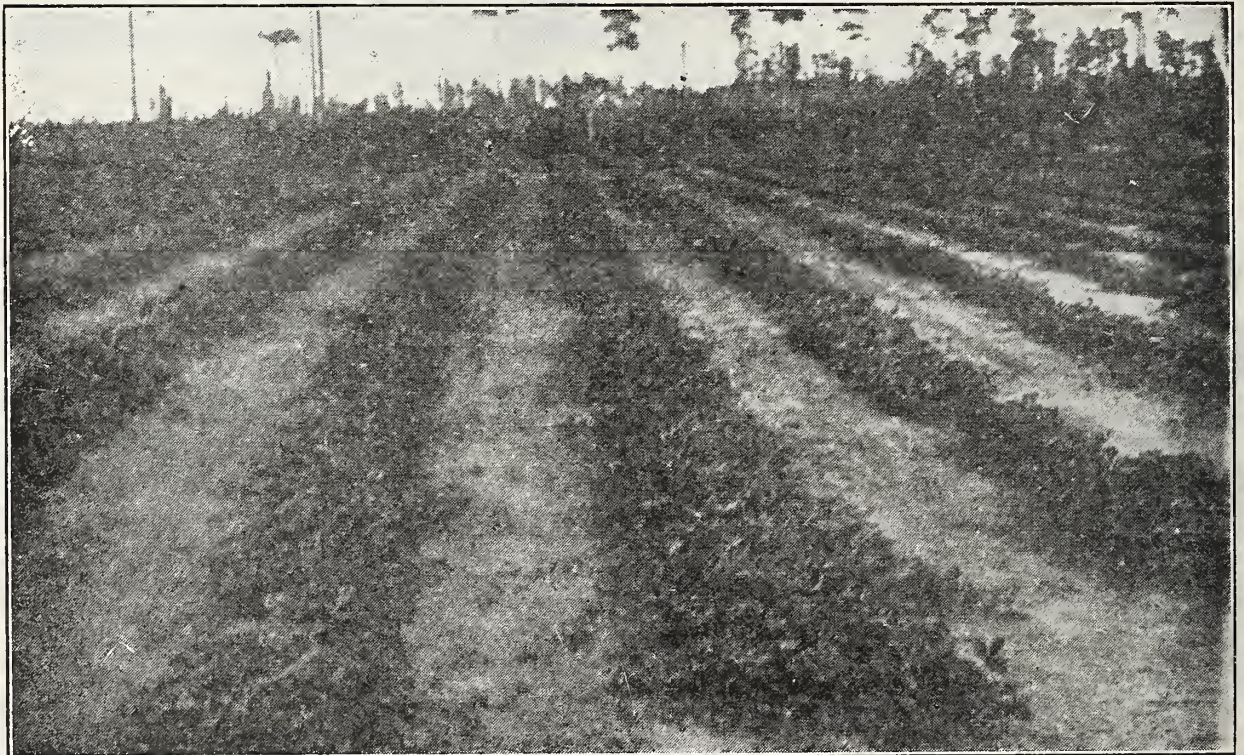
This year the Old Fashioned Red Indian bore fruit, and they were a sight to behold, as they were loaded down to the breaking point with large luscious fruit of the highest quality.

When taken into consideration what I paid for the trees you sent me and the enormous price I paid for other trees which are a glut in my orchard—so far their room is far more valuable to me than the space they occupy, and am seriously contemplating complying with the Good Book that whenever a tree does not produce good fruit, cut it down. Of course the trees will be replaced with trees from you.

With every good wish for your success, I remain,

Very truly,

MURDOCK A. WELTERS, Box 115.



STRAWBERRY FIELD OF W. W. SNOW, CRITCHTON, ALA. —Plants Furnished by Us.

"I have 1,000 of your trees planted and they are doing fine."

(Signed) W. W. SNOW.

SELECTED PLUMS (Budded)

The plum attains its greatest perfection on medium heavy soil, where it grows more thriftily, and suffers least from curculio and black knot. It is one of the finest fruits grown, being valuable for canning, preserving, drying or dessert. The tree occupies but little room in the orchard or garden, comes into bearing very young, and generally bears annual crops. The fruit always finds a ready market and brings high cash prices and the trees are, as a rule, remarkably productive.

Commercial Sorts marked with star (*).

***Abundance.**—Large, showy fruit of beautiful amber color, turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and highly perfumed.

***Burbank.**—Large, nearly globular fruit of deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Bradshaw.—Ogon.

***Red June.**—Hardy, productive, upright-growing trees. Fruit medium to large; deep vermillion-red. Flesh light yellow; sub-acid.

Satsuma.

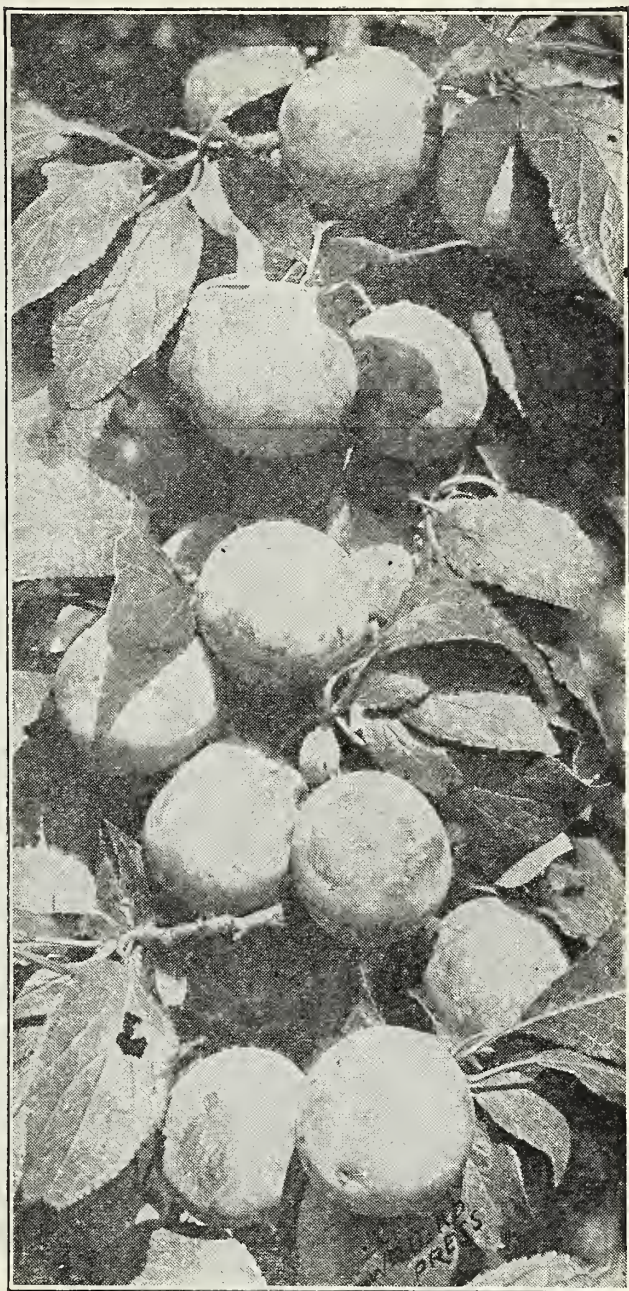
Shropshire Damson.—Fruit very large, dark purple. Highly esteemed for preserving. September.

***Wickson.**—One of the most productive Japanese varieties originated by Burbank. Fruit largest of this class; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm and of good quality. Good keeper and fine shipper.

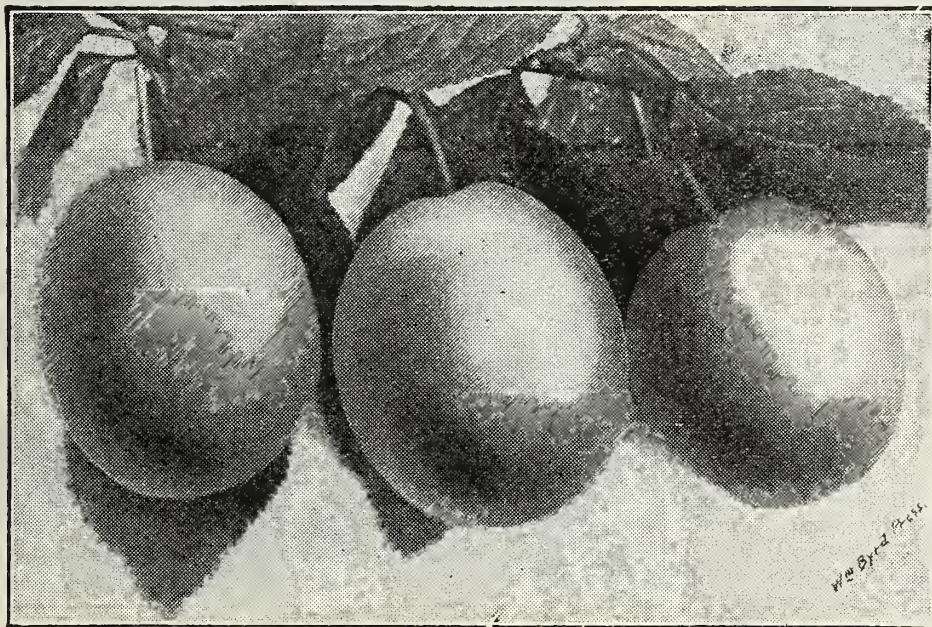
Niagara.

***Golden (Gold).**—From twenty million native, hybrid and cross-bred seedlings, grown by himself, Luther Burbank made this his first choice. This was also his first great origination, and though since he has produced many, many fruits, never has he produced one that can surpass or equal in all respects the Golden. Though a small, dwarf-like tree, with small, slender limbs, this is one of the hardiest, strongest trees. The finest of plums and one of the most beautiful, a light transparent golden yellow, almost covered with a lovely blush. In nearly every state of the Union this plum has been fruited, and from them all come fine reports. This plum is at its best on dry, thin or clay soil. Leave it on the tree until it becomes highly colored, then it is delicious.

***Wild Goose.**—Medium size; oblong; bright vermillion-red; juicy, sweet, and of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio.



Golden Plums.



German Prune.

The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the middle states. July.

***German Prune.**—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September. Sells for highest prices in market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. Early September.

Green Gage.—Flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich and unequaled.

Plant Plums in Poultry Yard

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. Trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

CHERRY TREES (Budded)



COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM
Tree bearing two years after planting.

Compass Cherry Plum.—A cross between the Rocky Mountain Cherry and the Native Plum, and resembles both. The most remarkable fruit of recent origination. Hardy as any wild plum. Sweet, juicy and excellent flavor. Marvelously prolific bearer. Grows on any soil. Fruits every year—never misses. Bears second year after planting. Good shipper and fine cooker. The only cherry that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and Montana.

Improved Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry.—From Colorado, where it has been under cultivation for some time and received the highest endorsement from the leading horticulturists and fruit growers of that state. As hardy as a Wyoming sage bush, it has withstood a temperature of 40 degrees; and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, quarts having been picked from a three-year-old bush. The fruit is jet black when ripe, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub. When in bloom will grace any lawn with its mass of white flowers.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large degree as the cherry. They make an ex-

ceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every lawn or yard. Or they can be grown in any space or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years; they are long lived. Scarcely any fruit is surer to hit than the cherry. Spring after spring the trees can be counted on to produce a fine crop of fruit, ripening in early May, when fruit is most palatable and most essential to good health.

We offer the best of the improved varieties, which in size and flavor are an immense improvement on the old kind. In fact, no tree fruit ripens anything like as early (beginning at the very first of May), nor near as luscious or so universally popular.

Varieties of cherries are arranged in the following list according to season of ripening—Dyehouse ripening earliest; Wragg latest:

Dyehouse	Yellow Spanish
Terry Early	Windsor
Early Richmond	Schmidts Biggarreau
May Duke	Bing
Black Tartarian	Napoleon
Governor Wood	English Morello
Montmorency Large	Ostheimer
	Wragg

SOUR CHERRIES

The so-called "sour cherries" are not really sour, but have enough acidity to make them refreshing when eaten fresh or when cooked. Cherry pies, sauce or preserves are always popular. These cherries thrive in back yards, fence corners and on any ordinary well drained soil from Maine to Alabama and from ocean to ocean.

Baldwin.—Noted for hardiness, vigor, earliness, remarkable productiveness and superior quality. Large; dark red; sub-acid; rich. June.

Early Richmond (Kentish Virginia).—May. Prolific; medium sized; dark red; melting, juicy, acid; unsurpassed for cooking. June.

Late Duke.—Large; light red. Last of July.

Montmorency.—Vigorous, productive; large, light red; handsome. June.

Old Fashioned Black Cherry.—For the past number of years we have had so many inquiries from our customers of the South for the Old Fashioned Cherry that we have secured some buds and now can offer this fine old variety to our customers. Extra large, blackish color, quality excellent, easily grown and produces a heavy crop. Trees very hardy and is one of the latest bearing cherry trees.



Improved Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherries.

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian.—Large; purplish; rich. Few kinds yield better, and none are more profitable over a term of years. June.

Governor Wood.—Healthy, productive; large light red; rich. Good shipping sort and has an established place in markets. June.

Napoleon.

Windsor.—Hardy, prolific; large; reddish brown; fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish.—An inch in diameter; pale yellow; delicious. One of the finest for canning. Has a beautiful appearance in jars. June.

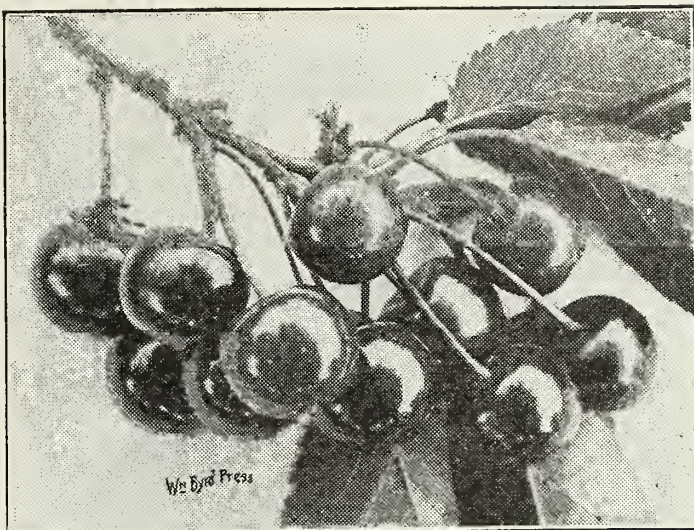
Schmidt.—Large; dark; excellent quality; reliable cropper and good tree. Plant this kind in commercial orchards.

BURNSIDE, KY.

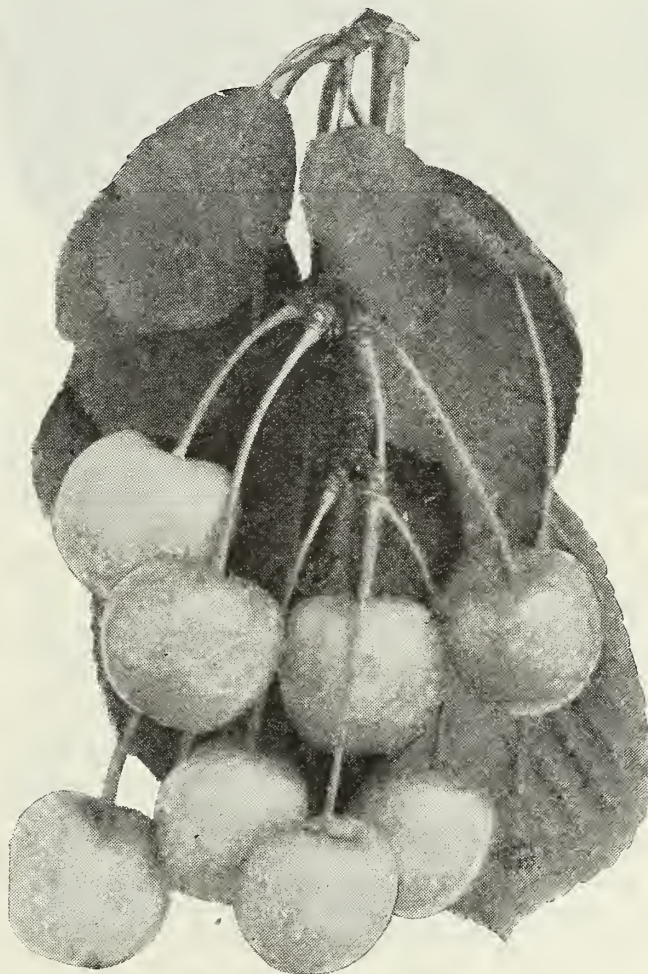
The trees that I bought of you in 1911-12 are doing fine—will say just fine. This year we had a hard drouth since April, but my peach trees that I purchased of you are standing it fine. I am sending you photo, that you may see for yourself. Notice the peaches on the young, healthy trees. Whenever I buy more trees they will be of you.

J. C. LEWIS.

Two years ago I bought of you peach trees. This year they will bear. You certainly have wonderful trees. I wish you could see mine. They sure do well here.—GEO. C. KLINE, 47 R. R. Ave., Franchville, Pa.



Old Fashion Black Cherries.



Yellow Spanish Cherry.

Received bundle of trees which you shipped me recently and will say they arrived in good shape.—L. W. BREWER, Delta, Colo., R. F. D. No. 2.

I have some fine corn from the Batt's Four-Ear Prolific seed I purchased of you last year.—WM. SPECK, Dewey, Okla., Feb. 2, 1920.

I have purchased 700 trees of you within the past five years. I have sold my place and bought another one, and as your trees have done so well I want more for my new farm.—JOHN S. McCLANAHAN, Columbus, Miss., Jan. 1, 1920.



J. C. LEWIS, BURNSIDE, KY.

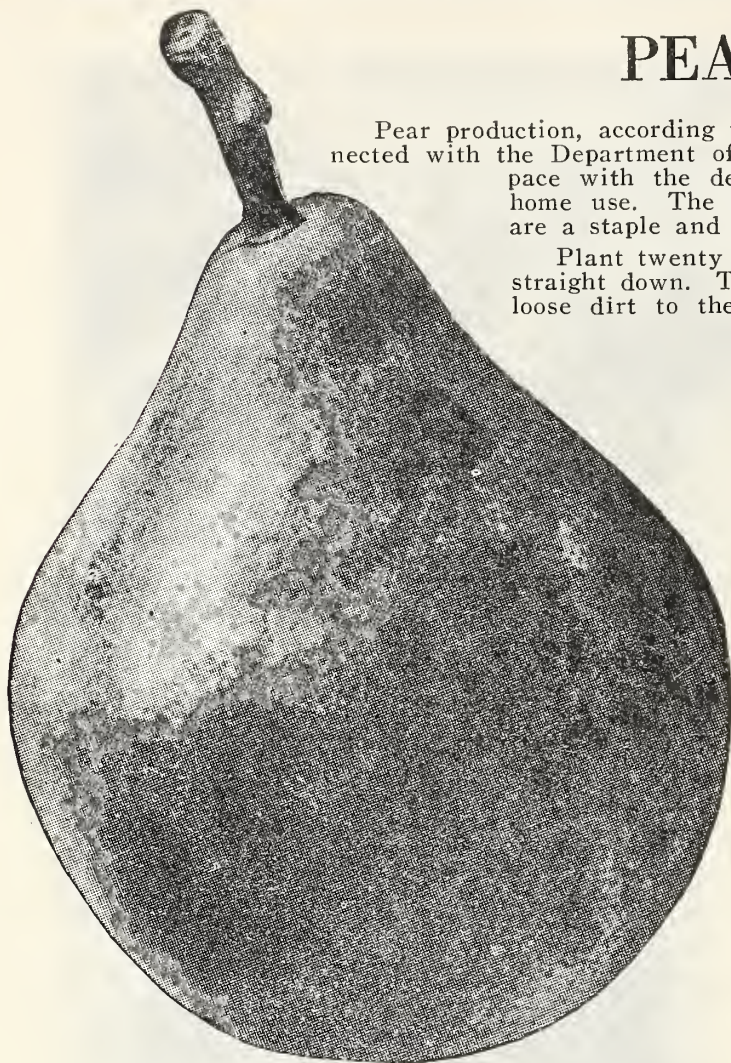
Trees Furnished by Us.

See Mr. Lewis' Letter above.

PEARS (Budded)

Pear production, according to fruit growers, orchardists and the authorities connected with the Department of Agriculture at our national capital, is not keeping pace with the demand for commercial, home market, and not even home use. The home orchard is incomplete without pears, as they are a staple and profitable crop in nearly all parts of the country.

Plant twenty feet apart. The tendency of the pear root is to grow straight down. Therefore the holes should be dug deep and filled with loose dirt to the proper depth.



SUMMER PEARS

Clapp's Favorite.—Splendid grower, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, marbled dull red where exposed to the sun. Flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Koonce (Illinois).—Vigorous growing. Exceedingly early. May be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Excellent shipper.

Lawson.—Trees healthy, free from blight and very productive. Fruit medium to large; very handsome and remarkably crisp and juicy. Middle of July.

Manning's (Manning's Elizabeth).—Hardy and productive. Fruit small, yellow, with red cheek. Flesh white, juicy and very sweet. Ripens August.

Rossney.—Healthy grower; bears young and is very productive. Fruit medium sized, yellow, with crimson blush, fine grained, sweet and melting. Fruit excellent keeper and good shipper.

Duchess (Duchell d'Angouleme).—A general favorite of large size and fine appearance. Skin dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, very juicy and of excellent flavor.

AUTUMN PEARS

Bartlett.—Bartlett pears bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Barsekel.—A cross between Bartlett and Seckel. Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, a little smaller than Bartlett, ripening later. Skin pale green, flesh fine grained, white, melting and juicy. Quality the best.

Chinese Sand Pear.—Fruit of large size, roundish pyriform, yellow, slightly russet. A vigorous grower and is blight proof. A very valuable pear for Florida, Alabama, Georgia and all southern sections. The Chinese Sand Pear has never been known to blight and it should be planted more extensively.

Garber.—Tree free from blight and immensely productive. Fruit large, resembling Kieffer, but ripening two or three weeks earlier. October - December.

Howell.—Early and profusely bearing sort. Fruit large, light yellow, with red cheek. Flavor delicious. September and October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, with bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting. September.

Le Conte.—Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. A good shipper.

Seckel.—Most exquisitely flavored pear known. Fruit small, yellow, with red cheek, melting, sweet and aromatic. August and September.

Sheldon.—Fruit medium size; yellow, with red cheek. Flavor rich, vinous, highly aromatic. October.

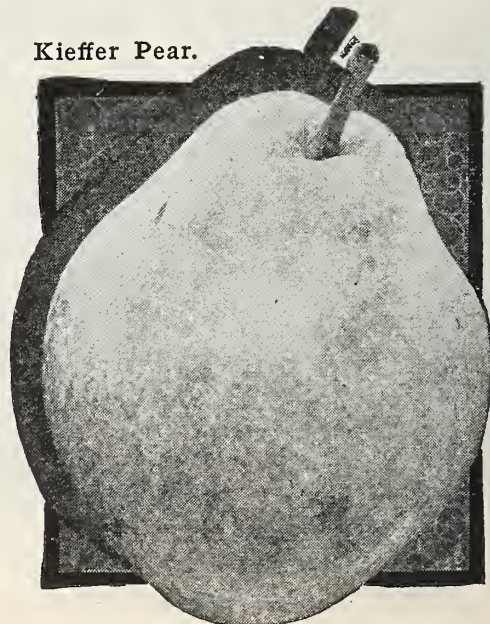
Worden-Seckel.—Improved Seckel with larger fruit of better appearance and keeping qualities, and delightful flavor; very juicy; borne in clusters. Ripens in October and keeps until December.

Kieffer.—Large, rich golden yellow, sometimes tinted red on the sun-exposed side; fair quality, excellent for canning. It has become a profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities. To properly ripen should remain on the trees until leaves begin to fall. Tree a most vigorous grower, and early bearer, one of the most resistant to blight, very prolific, and widely planted throughout the country. The tree is so hardy and free from insect pests as to give it greater value than most other varieties. The fruit is of high color and great beauty, and sells more readily than fruits of better quality. October to November.

DWARF PEAR TREES

Dwarf pear is the ordinary pear grown on quince roots. This gives a heavy, stock body, which never attains large size and brings it into bearing very much sooner than standard pear trees. Though the tree itself is a dwarf, the fruit it bears is the same size as that produced by the standard trees, and is borne in large quantities. We offer the following varieties grown as dwarfs: Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite and Duchess.

Kieffer Pear.



GRAPES

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were planted extensively before orchards or other collections of fruits were at all common, and today it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Anyone having a plot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for one-half to one dozen grapevines. They can be trained up by the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them is on a wire trellis.

Work the ground deep and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make rows eight feet apart, and six to eight feet in a row. Some of them, the tender varieties, would be benefited by laying the vine flat on the ground during the winter with a light covering of dirt or litter.

LIST OF VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Green Mountain.—White, bunches large; berries medium. Valuable early grape.

Lutie.—One of the best for home and local market. Brownish red; bunches and berries large; quality sweet and sugary, and one of the best when allowed to fully ripen. Early.

Moore's Early.—Black, with heavy bloom; bunches medium, with berries very large and round. Good quality and early.

Champion.—Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness. Black.

Brighten.—Coppery red; bunches large; berries large and of very best quality; ripens early; vine productive and vigorous.

Diamond.—A very hardy, vigorous and productive variety; greenish white, delicately tinted with yellow when ripe. Berries closely set on long stem.

Lindley.—Large; red; a fine table and market variety. Medium late.

Worden.—Black; bunches large and handsome; berries large and sweet; vine thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Mid-season.

Campbell's Early.—Black; clusters and berries large and perfect; flavor rich and sweet; one of the best; fine keeper. Vigorous and productive. Early.

Concord.—Large in bunch and grape; the most popular old variety; succeeds almost anywhere.

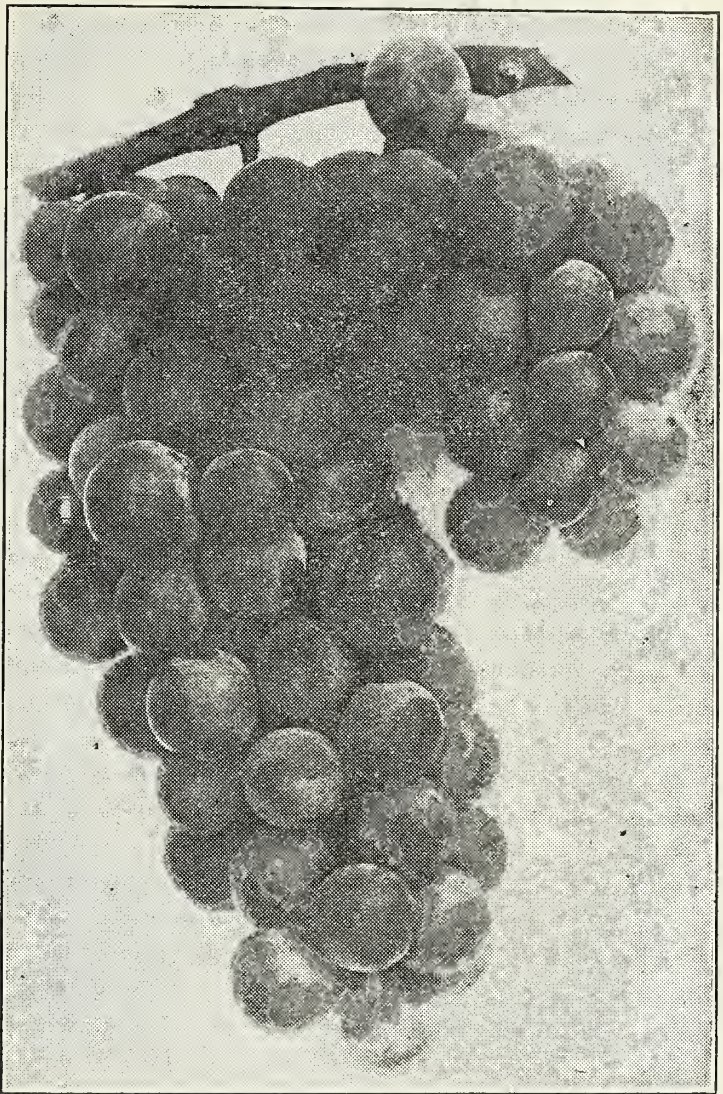
Pocklington.—A seedling from Concord, vine hardy both in wood and foliage; strong grower, called a white grape, but the fruit is light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord; ripens with Concord.

Delaware.—Small, red; berries small; quality much admired, sweet, sugary, vinous, with musky aroma. The vine is slender, but grows freely and is hardy. Medium early.

Ives.—Bunches and berries medium; black; flesh sweet, is allowed to hang on vine till fully ripe, which is necessary. Vine hardy and bears well. Medium early.

Brilliant.—An excellent dessert variety. Berries large, light, with very light bloom; delicious flavor.

Agawam—Very Late Grape.—The Agawam is a large, round, dull purple-red grape, covered with a lilac bloom. Bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose. The Agawam grape is the most widely planted of Rogers' hybrids. Rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive.



Concord.

Beautiful appearance. Ripens after Concord, but will keep until Christmas when grown in the North, and is self-fertile. The best and most profitable red grape.

Martha.—White, turning to pale yellow when ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; bunches and berries medium. A little earlier than Concord.

Niagara.—The standard white market grape. Pale green; bunches medium; berries large, flesh tender and sweet. Vine very vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Catawba.—Large bunch; large berries; coppery red; flavor rich and sweet. Late.

BULLACE, or MUSCATINE CLASS "Scuppernong Family"

Meish.—Medium; black; sweet. Late August.

Scuppernong.—Large, white; bunches small, juicy; well known and popular. September.

James.—Extra large berries, often measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; black; from three to ten berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripens in September and October and often hangs on the vines in eastern North Carolina until the last of November.

Flowers.—Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries on them. Black and of sweet, vinous flavor; fully a month later than Scuppernongs.

Memory.—Considered the finest black of the Scuppernong family.

Thomas.—Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. August and September.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

Downing.—Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of western and middle states.

Hicks.—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs.—Originated in Laurens Co., Ga. A tree of fine growth, beautiful foliage; fruit is of enormous size, frequently two inches in length; quality excellent; lasts about two months; extremely rare variety.

"I would say that it would not matter to plant a tree in Alabama that had been grown in Tennessee. Most peach trees are purchased in the South and taken North."

J. C. PRICE,
Polytechnic Institute.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I got from you a year ago last spring were nice and are doing fine. Of course I was satisfied, or I would not be coming back with this large order of 1,500 trees.

GUS GASTENEAN.



Hick's Everbearing Mulberries.

Tennessee Nursery Company, Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—Your letter and the shipment of trees you sent me to Shanghai College were received with thanks. I am glad to know that you trusted me with the balance due on the shipment, as you could not send C. O. D. to this country. I am at Mauzin at this time, and cannot buy money order until I return home.

The entire shipment of peach, pear, plum and cherry trees reached me in perfect condition at Shanghai College, China, and I am well pleased with the shipment.

Sincerely yours,

PROF. M. L. CHEW.

CHEU CHEE CHONG,

East St., Manzin, Chekiang, China, Jan. 25, 1920.



R. L. MORGAN. (See letter on this page.)

RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Will say in reply that on the 6th day of April, 1912, I set out 1,000 strawberry plants purchased of you, and only lost five plants. This season, 1913, I gathered and sold eighty-five gallons at 50 cents per gallon, gave away five gallons, and ate berries from the 6th day of May until the 15th of July, and while I write there are blooms in my patch. The 1,000 plants cost me \$2.25 with 30 cents express, so you can figure my profits. I set the plants in rows three feet apart and 18 inches between the plants. The rows are between my fruit trees.

The thirty-six trees I bought of you and set out the same day I only lost one. They were two to three feet high. Now they are from eight to ten feet high, and as I cut them back they will measure from eight to ten feet across the foliage. That is the peach trees. Some fruit this year; all the trees put out blooms. In comparing my orchard with a neighbor of mine who purchased elsewhere will say that my trees have outgrown his 200 per cent.

Am setting out more berries now. Would be glad to send you a photograph of my field, and will do so if I can get a photographer to come out. Send me catalogue and prices of grapes. My land is second year's new ground, sandy and gravelly. I used no fertilizer. With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

R. L. MORGAN.

I have purchased 700 trees of you within the past five years. I have sold my place and bought another one, and as your trees have done so well I want more for my own farm.—JOHN S. McCLANAHAN, Columbus, Miss., Jan. 1, 1920.

NUT TREES

PECANS

The demand for pecans is steadily increasing, owing to the popularity of nuts as a food, and so far it is necessary to import large quantities every year to satisfy the home trade. Thus the growers of the South have a big opportunity in producing enough nuts at home to take the place of those now being imported; it will take many years to do this, and even afterward, with the steady increase in demand, it is not likely there will ever be an over supply.

Try planting at least a few pecan trees this year; if your space is limited set them in the lawn or along the garden fence; they grow fairly rapidly, forming very beautiful and practical shade trees, and will soon be bearing generous quantities of delicious nuts—enough for home use and more.

Soils, Planting and Cultivation.—Pecans should be planted 40 to 60 feet apart in good soil. They will succeed in various soils, but will reach their perfection in deep, rich, loamy soils, such as is found on our creeks and rivers. The richer the land the better the results. Plant in November, December, and March. Dig large holes, say three feet deep and two feet apart; pare off all bruised and broken roots. Cut off a part of the tap root; this will cause it to throw out laterals, which are necessary. Half fill the holes with good soil; pour in two gallons of water; let settle, then fill with dry soil.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

Busseron.—Originated in Busseron Township, Knox Co., Indiana, about 200 yards from the Indiana. Parent tree three feet in diameter. Recommended for planting north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Indiana.—(Origin North Belt).—Recommended for planting in all states north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Stuart.—Large, averaging 40 to 50 to the pound; shell moderately thin; cracking quality good; kernel bright, plump; flavor rich and good. Tree strong, upright, spreading grower, and an abundant bearer. Recommended for the southern half of United States.

Van Deman.—Large, averaging 45 to 50 to pound; form long; shell moderately thin, cracks easily; quality rich and good. Tree strong, moderately erect, and productive. Recommended for the southern half of the United States.

Frotcher.—Large, averaging 45 to 50 to pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Good growers, bear early. Recommended for the South.

Schley.—Fairly large, rather long, flattened; light brown, shell very thin, cracks easily. Of very good flavor. The tree is a free bearer, and the nuts mature early. Considered one of the best.

Seedling Pecans.—We grow them from large select nuts, and while the nut from the seedling is not so large as from the budded and grafted one, the seedling will sometimes yield large, paying crops. It lessens the planter's original investment by planting Seedling Pecans. However, our advice is to plant the grafted and budded varieties in the pecan belt.

CHESTNUTS

Paragon.—Of Spanish strain, originated in Pennsylvania; succeeds well in South; early and abundant bearer; good quality and valuable. Very large.

Ridgley.—Also of Spanish origin; originated in Pennsylvania; succeeds well, is hardy and a good strong grower.

Japan Giant Dwarf.—Grown from seed. Tree bears very early and abundantly. A valuable novelty for the lawn; very ornamental. Nuts very large and showy. We grow quite a large supply of these trees, as the demand is good. Excellent for hogs.

American Sweet.—Common old variety; well known.

JAPAN WALNUTS

Trees are vigorous, healthy and of rapid growth, inclined to make low spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green, making a desirable yard or street tree. Trees are heavy and stocky, with an abundance of fibrous roots which renders the transplanting as easy as apple or peach trees. The fruit is borne in great clusters, five or six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts.

Sieboldii.—Nut medium size, thick shell; kernel sweet and good. A young and heavy bearer where it does well.

Cord'formis.—Heart shaped, thinner shell than the Sieboldii.

BLACK WALNUTS

American; generally known. Valuable for timber and nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

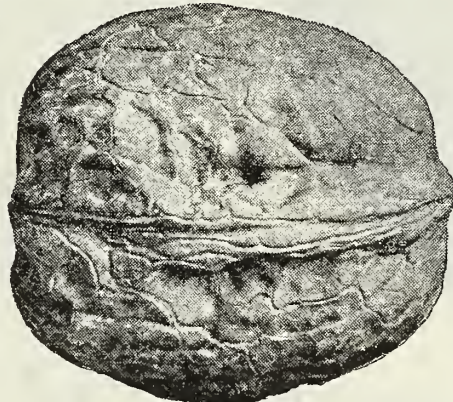
A fine nut; large size; cracks easily; quality fine.

FILBERTS (Hazel Nuts)

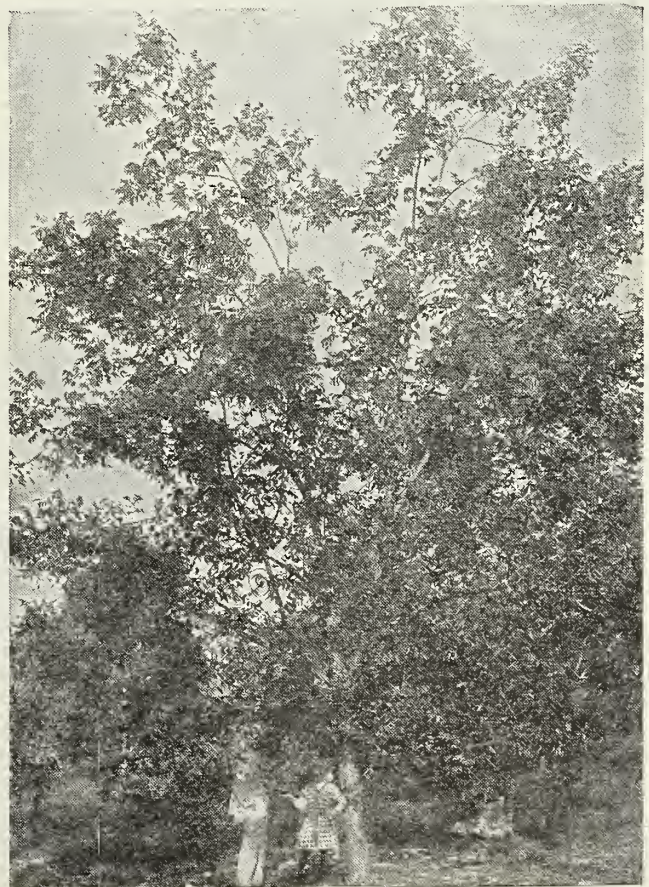
Will grow on almost any soil, preferably a damp location.

HARDY ALMOND

Ridenhower.—Originated at Vienna, Ill., parent tree over 60 yrs. old. Long willowy limbs, very rapid grower, bears young, will fruit wherever peach trees will grow. Thick shell. Good quality; desirable for home use. Top worked tree 2 years old bearing good crop this season. An almond tree looks just exactly like a peach tree and it requires an expert nurseryman to distinguish an almond tree from a peach tree.



English Walnut.



Pecan Tree.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS (Diospyros)

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt, and it does especially well in the Coast Region. Of vigorous growth and an early and most prolific bearer; in fact, bears too profusely, and

therefore the fruit should be properly thinned. This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and where known, commands good prices on the market for fall and early winter. For shipment, the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, and each specimen wrapped in paper. Some varieties have dark flesh, which is edible while the fruit is still hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be fully matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened.

The quality of the persimmon becomes greatly improved after being house ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begin to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree until frost is expected, or in case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late ripening varieties can be kept until January or February. Some varieties will be seedless during some years, and again in other years they will contain more or less seed. Furthermore both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree. JAPAN PERSIMMONS ARE FROM THREE TO FIVE INCHES IN DIAMETER AND WEIGH FROM SIX TO TEN OUNCES. LARGER THAN A PINT CUP. They haven't any side roots, and have a blackish burnt look. They are not burnt.

Okame.—Dark red; showy; flesh yellow, few seed; very astringent.

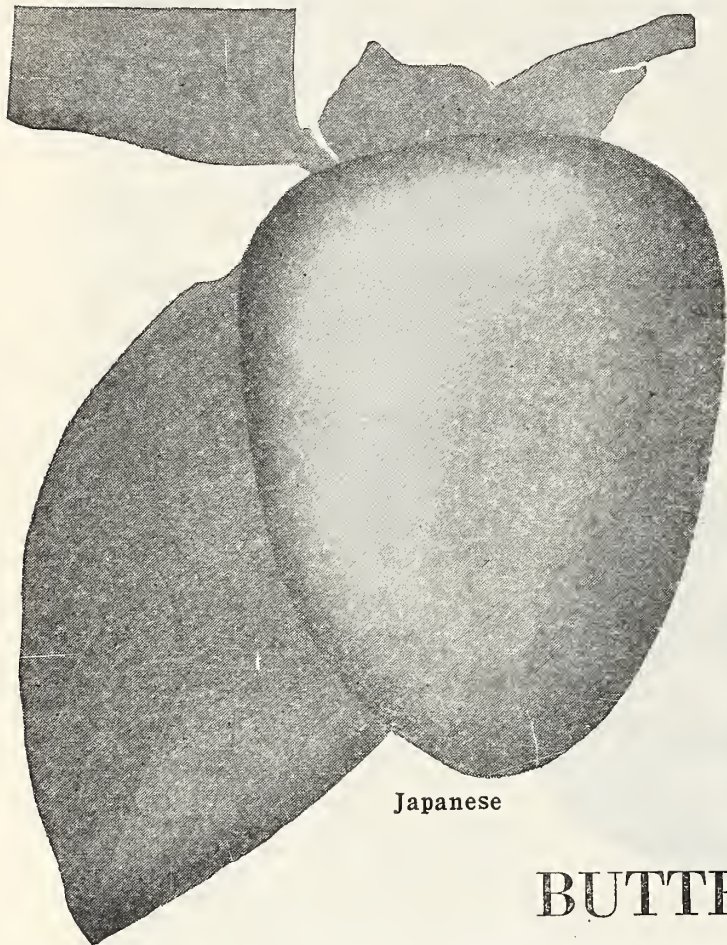
Triumph.—Good quality; medium yellow; very productive.

Tane-Nashi.—Large, conical; light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh astringent till fully ripe.

Yemon.—Bright yellow, generally seedless; good. Large and smooth.

Tamopan.—

Amon.—



Japanese

BUTTERNUTS

This tree is valued for its tropical appearance and its beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts. Produces large, handsome, elongated nuts with a rich, sweet, oily kernel of marked though most delicate flavor. Nuts very nutritious. Cultivation increases the size of the nuts, and the tree is a rapid grower, yielding large crops in a few years. The increasing market for this valuable nut makes it a good investment.



Orchard Fred. A. Lang. See letter.

BUFFALO, OHIO.

The nursery stock that I bought of you in February, 1912, is doing fine and I am well pleased with the splendid growth the trees have made. I enclose picture of the trees I bought of you.

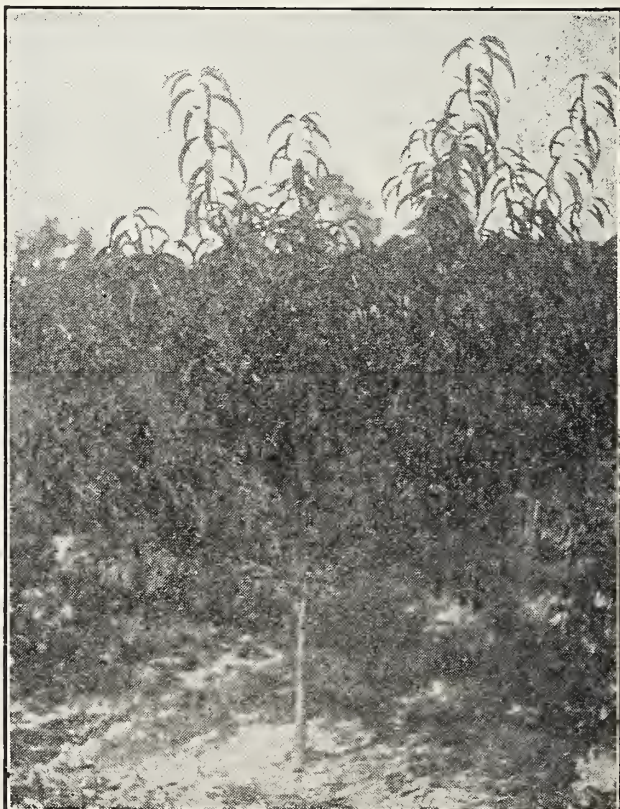
Yours, FRED. A. LANG.

BROADHURST, GA.

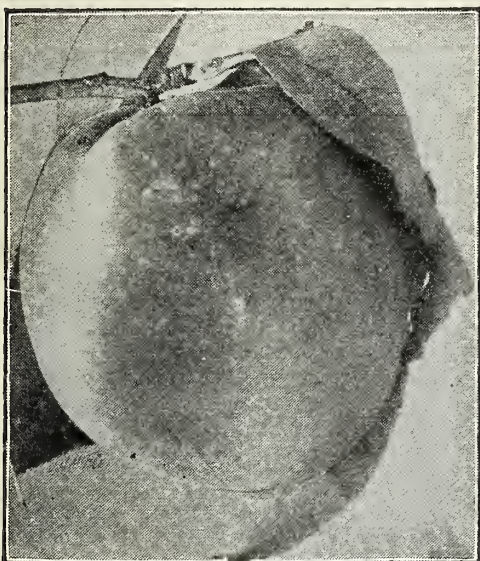
Herewith I send you picture of one of the peach trees that I purchased of you. I can certainly recommend your trees. The trees bore the first and second year. Am sure pleased with the orchard.

Yours truly, W. E. BENNETT.

Send me your catalog. The peach trees bought of you two years ago bore fine peaches this year.—J. N. BELL, Culferson, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.



W. E. Bennett's Orchard. Letter on this page.



Early Golden Apricot.

APRICOTS

Royal.—Recommended for hardiness; large, golden yellow and productive.

Early Golden.—From Japan. Very large, deep golden yellow, and fine in quality.

Wilson.—A fine one.

Superb.—

NECTARINES

Require same soil as the peach and plum. A perfected nectarine is one of the most beautiful fruits. We grow the following nectarines, which are in size almost as large as a pint cup; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.

Red Romans.—

New White.—

FIGS

In this location the fig does well with proper attention against the cold in the winter. South side wall or building is best. Protect in winter by wrapping the trees in straw. Remove just after Easter. In eastern North Carolina, middle and eastern South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi and similar

sections, they thrive in the open without protection.

The United States Agricultural Department believes there is a big future in fig growing in this country. Write them for detailed information. Figs are fine for preserves. We grow the following: Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Ischia, Celestial and White Marseilles.

Celestial.—Fruit small to medium, pale violet in color; very prolific; excellent quality; the hardiest of all Figs; one of the best canning and preserving sorts.

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. One quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruits will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The quince thrives well on any good garden soil.

Varieties as follows: **Champion, Orange, Meeches' Prolific.**

ASPARAGUS

Every home garden should have at least a little row of asparagus; a few roots will supply an ordinary family.

Asparagus is a very profitable commercial crop, too. White cuttings the first year after planting should be very light, each succeeding year the crop will be large, and by the third year the field will have reached maturity. The shipping season lasts from six to eight weeks, often longer. The stalks should be graded to uniform size.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalk of the rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing, making tarts and pies.

The stalks grow thickly and form a good clump of roots. As fast as the big stalks are pulled new ones grow in their place. Our plants are



Asparagus.



ORCHARD OF MR. W. W. SNOW, CRITCHTON, ALA.

all strong and vigorous, and by proper cultivation an abundant crop of stalks may be easily had.

CRITCHTON, ALA.

Enclosed find picture of part of my orchard which I set with peach trees that I purchased of you.

Your trees have certainly done fine. A great deal better than the trees I purchased of other nurseries.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. SNOW.

The trees that I bought of you three years ago are looking fine; only one of the fifty is dead. They are now bearing.—W. P. McCAIN, Drakes Branch, Va.

The trees I ordered of you three or four years ago are doing fine. Now I want Strawberry plants, and of course want the plant from you.—JOHN M. YOST, Rarden, O.

TROOPER, PA.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find photographs of some of the stock I bought of you. These trees were planted a year ago last spring, and in spite of neglect made a good growth. I have paid six times more for trees than I paid you. I am always glad to say a good word for you, as your trees have done so well.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. SHAFFER,
2632 Jefferson Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

CHAVES CO., NEW MEXICO.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—I received your letter some time since, and was so busy that I did not have time to write. I was in a cantaloupe deal and shipped eighteen cars. I am sorry I could not comply with your request regarding the photographs of trees. We only lost four trees in 5,000. Orchardists here say they never saw the equal to this. Well, I was right behind the planters. Some of the Mayflower I got a year ago last spring have made a growth of seven feet this summer. Now, if you doubt that write me and I will send you one of the limbs; and we have apples that have made six feet growth planted two years ago next spring. I suppose it would be too late for the photographs now. I can show you the finest peach trees you ever saw right here, and if you still want the pictures will get them for you.

Very truly,

H. M. SIBCY.

"All the trees that I have bought of you have done well, and I want more."—M. B. Bergeron, P. O. Box 521, Bogalusa, La.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.

Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 11th. You asked me about the trees I bought of you in 1912, about the growth and how it compared with stock from other nurseries. Well, I set the trees I bought of you in March, 1912—Elberta, Early Elberta, Hiley, Belle of Georgia, etc.—and they have made fine growth. At about the same time I bought some cherry trees from (here Mr. Barnes gives the name of a large Northern nursery), but your trees have beat them all to pieces, and I can truly say that they have made a better growth than Northern grown trees. If you will look close you will see that the tree is loaded with peaches.

Yours truly,

JESSE S. BARNES.



J. W. Shaffer's Orchard. See letter above.

**"\$10.00 Spent in Ornamenting Your Home Grounds Will Add
\$500.00 to the Selling Value"**



ORCHARD OF JESSE S. BARNES. See letter above.

I want to make an order from you for fruit trees. I made an order from you several years ago, and they bore fruit this year, and were as fine as I ever saw.—G. H. HARRIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Tusculumbia, Ala.

Two years ago I bought of you peach trees. This year they will bear. You certainly have wonderful trees. I wish you could see mine. They sure do well here.—GEORGE C. KLINE, 47 R. R. Ave., Franchville, Pa.

In 1914 I bought 4,000 strawberry plants from you. They did fine, and I want fruit trees from you.—WM. A. SEAMAN, Hickory Corners, Pa.

SMALL FRUITS

CURRENTS

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the currant. Set four feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. Manure freely.

Fay's Prolific.—One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety. When properly grown this is a decidedly productive variety.

London.—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

White Grape.—The best white; berries large, very productive; less acid than the reds; valuable for the table.

Pomona.—Very profitable, heavy bearer; clear bright red, splendid quality with very few seeds. Hangs well after ripening.

Red Cross.—Very large; red; sweet and of highest quality; one of the very best and prized for dessert use as well as market and kitchen. Bush vigorous and productive, with long fruit clusters.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia.—One of the low growing trailing dewberries, in size it equals any of the tall growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet, and luscious throughout and no hard core; ripens before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home use and local market. Plant four or five feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert.—Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive.

Miller Red.—A newer variety, red in color. Valuable in some localities, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

Golden Queen.—The best yellow; a beauty. Plant a few of this variety along with the others.

Gregg.—The oldest black variety and most generally known. Strong grower and bearer.

Kansas.—Black; a strong, vigorous grower; immense crops; early and of good quality.

St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry.—An excellent novelty. Raspberries four months! That's what you get when you plant the St. Regis, the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. The variety has been aptly termed "the early till late" variety, for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late October. St. Regis is of pure American blood and of iron-clad hardiness. In addition to the brightest crimson color, and large size of the fruit, it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping 200 miles, arriving at market in first-class order; and it can be readily kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered. Unlike any other raspberry, the St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it planted in early April gave ripe berries on June 20th of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last.

Cumberland.—The best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and long season. Size large; good quality.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

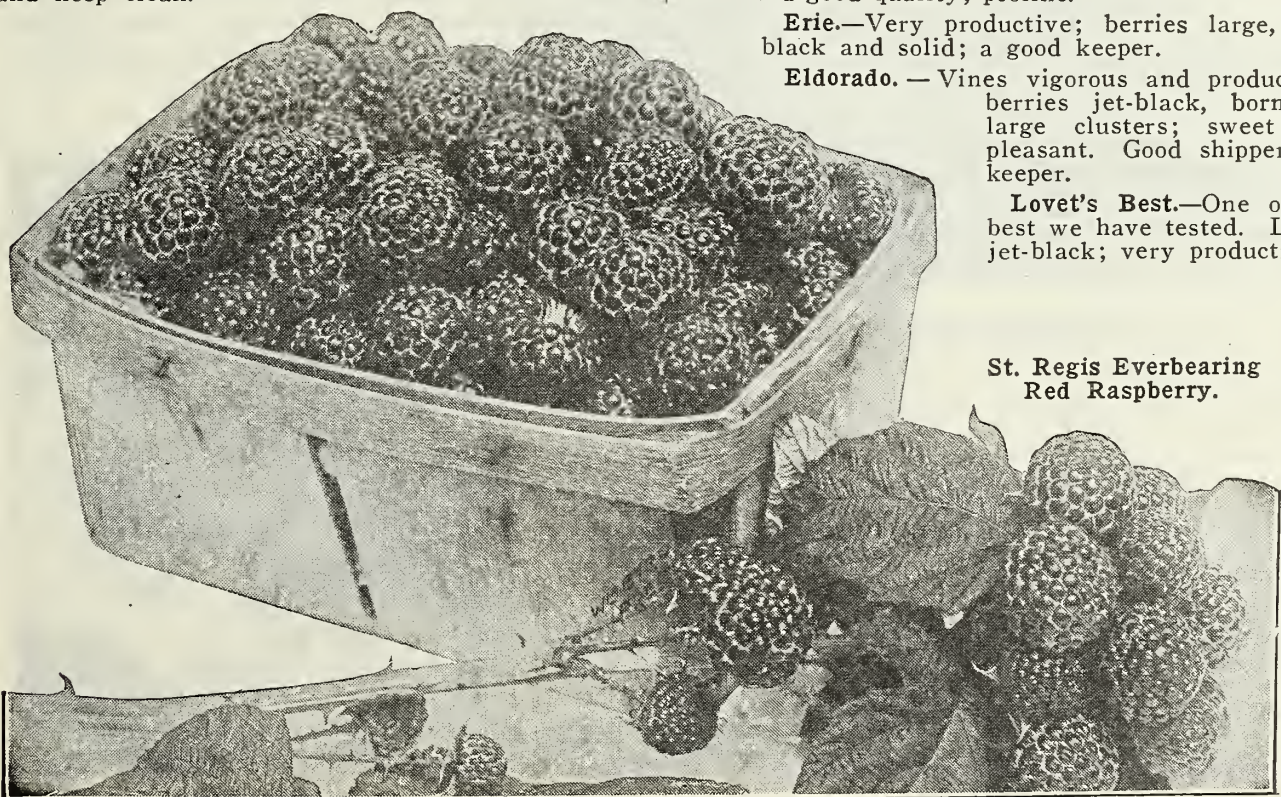
Early Harvest.—One of the earliest; berry medium size and good quality; prolific.

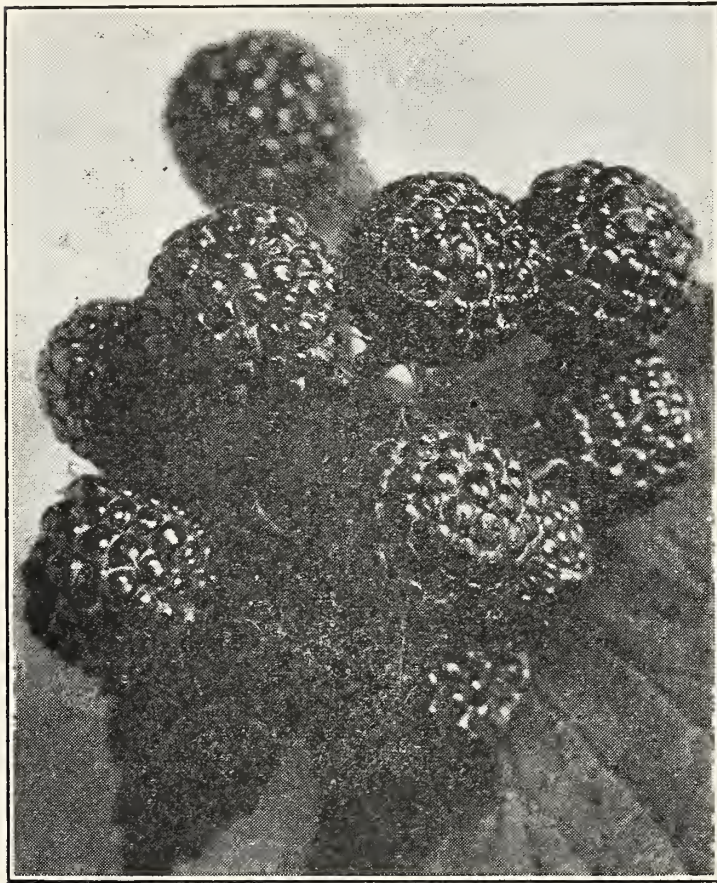
Erie.—Very productive; berries large, coal black and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado.—Vines vigorous and productive; berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good shipper and keeper.

Lovet's Best.—One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black; very productive.

St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry.





Eldorado Blackberries.

Trees ordered have arrived in the best possible condition. I shall plant out with the confidence that the usual success will be mine with your trees.—A. M. CLEMENT, R. F. D. No. 3, Lowell, Massachusetts.

The trees that I bought of you three years ago are looking fine; only one of the fifty is dead. They are now bearing.—W. P. McCAIN, Drakes Branch, Va.

The trees I ordered of you three or four years ago are doing just fine. Now I want strawberry plants, and of course want the plant from you.—JOHN M. YOST, Rarden, Ohio.

GIANT HIMALAYA BERRY

Bears Fruit From July Until October—Vines Make a Growth of 30 Feet or More Each Season.

In this latitude the Himalaya Berry has been a good success, but we do not claim it is as hardy north of us without some protection. Some claim it is hardy everywhere, but we find it requires protection in some parts of the country. In this section we give it a little protection by a light covering of straw and boards to insure the shoots not winter-killing, as the runners that develop one season furnish fruit the season following. The fruit is very large, black in color, almost coreless, and its flavor is as far superior to the ordinary blackberry as a good ripe blackberry is superior to a half ripened blackberry. The excellent quality of this fruit makes it very popular and in demand for canning and preserving purposes.

The Himalaya Berry is mostly grown the same as a grape vine, trailing over a fence or trellis, and the fruit stands out from the vines, therefore is more easily gathered than the ordinary blackberry. We advise spring planting of this berry, and they can be set as early in the spring as the ground will permit. We have a fine stock of roots to offer, and encourage all to get a start of this valuable berry, whether for profit or pleasure. Plants with good root development.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Wilson's Early.—An old standard variety; large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing its crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

Iceberg.—Originated by Burbank. PURE WHITE blackberry, and the only successful one ever introduced. Bears well.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing.—Fruit very large, flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; one of the best.

Houghton.—The old, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. It is rather small, but a productive, healthy and very reliable gooseberry.

Industry.—Very large; dark red, hairy, of delicious quality. In a cool, rich soil with a northern exposure it will yield an abundance of large, luscious fruit. Under favorable conditions its immense crops and exemption from mildew will repay the attention it requires. Not an iron-clad. English sort.

Josselyn (Red Jacket).—Large size, smooth, prolific and hardy. Has been tested by the side of all leading varieties, is freest of all from mildew. A wonderful cropper, with large, smooth, pale red fruit of first class flavor.

Pearl.—A cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy and entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality; as productive as Downing.

LOGANBERRY

A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, shape of blackberries and color of raspberries. Plants are strong, vigorous growers; very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England.

HUCKLEBERRIES

This delicious little berry is a native of the Look-out mountain range, remarkable for its fine flavor, is a choice fruit for jam, pies and fruit cake. Grows luxuriant, very hardy; a prolific bearer, and when given a small amount of attention produces regular annual crops. Will grow on almost any kind of soil, and when once set, is there permanently, never having to be renewed.



Huckleberries.



Japanese Wineberry.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY

This is an entirely new, distinct and valuable berry. It belongs to the raspberry family, is a strong, vigorous grower, attaining the usual height of the raspberry, and is said to be perfectly hardy in all positions without protection. The leaves are of the darkish green on the outside and silvery white underneath. The young shoots or branches are covered with a reddish brown hair or moss. The fruit is borne in large clusters, often 70 to 100 berries in a bunch. These berries are, from the time of formation and bloom until they are ripe, enclosed in a "burr" which is caused by the calyx covering them entirely. When ripe the burr opens, exhibiting a large berry of the brightest light glossy scarlet or cherry wine color. The burr and stems are covered with a heavy reddish moss like a moss rose bud. The flavor of the fruit is entirely different from that of any other berry, being very sprightly, sweet and juicy, having no disagreeable sour, but a luscious flavor peculiar to itself and superior to other berries. It commences to ripen early in July, and continues in bearing for a long time. It is the most prolific bearer known, the bushes being literally covered with its luscious fruit. It is propagated from the tips like cap raspberries and dewberries, and can be increased rapidly.

STRAWBERRY - RASPBERRY

Begins to ripen about the same time as the raspberry. The canes die down every season after fruiting, and do not require trimming. The ground can be cleared in the fall, or if preferable in early spring, and the new sprouts will appear and grow rapidly and bear fruit the same season. When planted in good soil it requires but little attention. The plants can be set in

rows about 18 to 24 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches in depth. They are perfectly hardy, and will do well in almost any climate. The plants will attain a height of 2 to 3 feet, producing fruit in branching clusters, bearing ripe fruit, small green berries and large white blossoms at the same time, presenting a beautiful appearance. The berries are usually about 2 or 3 times as large as red raspberries, bright red in color, and some claim to like the flavor; I don't think the fruit is good enough to command a large sale. I recommend the plant as a curiosity and for its ornamental value.

"Trees received and all came in good shape. Were fine."—Denison Hooper, 544 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.

"We received the trees some time ago and are mighty well pleased. All who saw the trees say they are the finest they ever saw."—E. K. Crawford, Haymorton, Va.

"I received the bundle of 50 trees today and they are sure fine and in good condition."—E. R. Foss, Salem, Iowa.

"The bale of trees you shipped me were received in good condition. Thank you for your promptness."—Alfred W. Leeds, Moorestown, N. J.



ORCHARD OF T. D. LOCKETT, ROANOKE, VA.

ROANOKE, VA.

"Trees I got of you in 1911 doing fine, as you can see from photograph." T. D. LOCKETT.

TREES FROM DISTANT NURSERIES

(From the Rural New-Yorker)

Would apple or peach trees grown in New York nurseries do as well here as trees grown in New Jersey or farther south? I have been told that the fruit will ripen earlier on trees grown in a New York nursery than trees grown in New Jersey or farther south. I wish to put out 1,500 peach trees.—J. D. C., Pedricktown, N. J.

We have planted trees that were grown all the way from Canada to Florida and never could see any difference in the same grade of tree. If the tree is well grown and vigorous, free from disease and insects, and the wood well ripened in Fall, we do not care where it is grown.



BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN, 226½ BUS. PER ACRE. Note the Four to Six Ears to a Stalk.

BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN

It costs more to grow a crop for seed purposes than the ordinary planter can understand. It requires extra choice seeds, special preparation of the land, special cultivation, great care in harvesting, cleaning, preparing for shipment, bags, etc., so we are obliged to ask a considerable advance over market prices; but any intelligent farmer who appreciates the value of good seed will agree with us that such pedigreed seed is well worth to him the price we ask. It is the opinion of authorities connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington (and they have given it a lifetime study) that it takes special methods and attention to raise good seed corn, and we quote what Mr. C. P. Hartley, of

the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his bulletin No. 415, has to say:

"Well-conducted corn breeding requires special methods that general farmers have not time to apply. If there is a corn breeder who demonstrates the superiority of his corn, you should pay him well for his superior seed. Five dollars a bushel will be a profitable margin for both parties. Such corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders are improving cattle. The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He profits by the careful work of the breeder by adopting yielding strains and propagating them."

OUR EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS

We make provisions at our Lake Rainbow Farm for planting test plots of varieties of seed corn, and also to note the comparative growth of varieties offered by others. We also test new things as offered, and in all our testing we have not found any seed that is superior to our Four-Ear Prolific Corn. Our customers secure the benefit of all the painstaking care and may be assured that this corn is suited for their planting.

You can buy seed from us that will produce a crop almost anywhere corn is grown. Don't think because you live 800 miles south or north of us our corn will not do in your section; it will give better results than almost any variety you could plant because it is so prolific.

This wonderful corn has broken the world's record for productiveness, and has yielded 226½ bushels per acre where given proper cultivation. A large per cent of the stalks have as many as six large, well-developed ears. This corn is white, hard grain, and is very fine for stock or grinding into meal. By planting this corn you will at least double your yield and income from your corn.

If you grow only a small amount of corn it will pay you to get a gallon at least.

We feel so certain of our recommendation of BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN that we give you an iron-clad guarantee of its purity and productiveness. For this Guarantee, see page 35.



PICKING AND SELECTING SEED CORN

PLANT ONLY THOROUGHbred CORN

The progressive farmer does not use grade male animals to head his herd, and he should be equally careful in the choice of seed for planting, whether it is corn or any other grain. You can't raise a thoroughbred crop from any but thoroughbred seed. It is true that you can select good ears that will appear all right, but reversion will show next year in the crop and you will have "run out" corn at the best. The time to start a pure variety is now, for the reason above stated, that you can get exceptionally good stock this year of pure bred, sound, thoroughly matured, large sized corn, that will not be surpassed and probably not equaled again for several years.

When Joseph filled the granaries of Pharaoh in

anticipation of the seven lean years, he set an example that wise men have followed ever since. It is not likely that the immediate following seasons will be as favorable for the production of corn as was 1920. While we shall strive in the future, as we have in the past, to produce the very best quality of seed corn, yet we know that it will be difficult to improve our stocks above the quality of this year. We know that we are now in position to offer you the very highest type, the choicest quality of seed corn; and for the reason that we are so very certain that we can and will please you, we urge that you take advantage of conditions and start the foundations of your future corn crops on a right basis.

BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT

It has witnesses of its excellence in the form of great cornfields throughout the United States. It is a hardy, hard, white grain on a small cob. Ears are of handsome size, and when given a fair show, make from four to five ears to a stalk. The stems drop gracefully, and the corn stands weather perfectly.

It won the blue ribbon (first prize) for quality at the North Carolina State Fair, October, 1910.

It matures, under favorable conditions and seasons, in 90 days. If conditions and seasons are unfavorable, it requires 100 days. Do not plant too thick for best results.

Seed Corn Guarantee—10 Days to Test It; If Not Right, Money Back

We have every confidence in our SEED CORN we are offering you, and will give you TEN DAYS in which to test and examine the corn in any way you wish. If you do not find it as represented, after testing, you may notify us and we will have it returned, and refund your money without questions. You are the judge and the jury, and we stand by your verdict.

There are no strings to this guarantee. If the corn does not prove what we claim, let us know and you get your money. Undoubtedly the strongest seed corn guarantee ever put out.



BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC—J. D. GREEN, CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS.
Mr. Green says: "I am holding my hat on the fifth ear of corn on one stalk."

J. D. GREEN—Real Estate and Loans.

CRAWFORD CO., KAN., Aug. 8, 1912.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing photo of myself and my field of corn. I am holding my hat on the fifth ear of corn on that stalk.

The stalks will average 17 feet high. I expect to make the fairs a specialty and sell this corn.

I expect to sell it for 25 cents a pint. Send me prices on 100 bushels. I know that I can sell this wonderfully productive corn.

It is my judgment that it will grow and be very productive anywhere in the corn belt.

(Signed) J. D. GREEN.

132 BUS. WITHOUT FERTILIZER OR MANURE

"I planted one acre alongside my general crops and gave it exactly the same cultivation, which was not thorough on account of so much rain. I used no manure or fertilizer of any kind. The land while good, is somewhat run down, as this is the eleventh year in succession it has been cultivated in corn.

"I gathered the corn from this acre last week, and it produced six loads of 22 bushels each, or 132 bushels, while my corn, which I consider good corn, gathered only 73½ bushels to the acre. This shows nearly one-half in favor of Batt's Four-Ear Prolific.

(Signed) J. D. GREEN."

KERNERSVILLE, N. C., Jan. 4, 1919.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sir:—About five years ago I bought about 50 trees, peach and apple, from you. They have borne some fruit for two or three years, but last year they had the finest fruit I ever saw. I want one of your latest catalogs; one of my neighbors wants some trees.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. MOORE.

MR. J. H. MOORE MADE 201 BUSHEL ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.

FLORENCE CO., S. C., Oct. 27, 1911.

"I gathered fodder the middle of September and measured 201½ bushels as per certificate.

"The seed used was Batt's Four-Ear Prolific, and I consider that the yield is largely due to this splendid variety of earing corn. I could not have made this yield with common varieties. I only planted one acre, and the value of the crop was \$231.11.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. H. MOORE."

Mr. Moore entered a contest and his corn was measured and sworn to by outside parties.

SYRACUSE, OHIO, Feb. 17, 1919.

The Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—Please send the above address your 1919 catalogue and price list.

Yours very truly,

J. C. HALLAM.

P. S.—The apple and peach trees received from you four years ago are doing fine. Delicious are nearly three inches in diameter, and all of my trees are living. I lost but three trees out of the three hundred peach trees planted two years ago. I don't think any other nursery stock planted around here can boast of such a record.

J. C. H.

GARNSEY, ALA., Feb. 3, 1919.

Tennessee Nursery Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—I beg to say that the 101 peach trees that I purchased of you three years ago this coming March all lived but one, and all were true to name and almost all had some fruit last year, which was the second year. Most of the fruit was very fine. They are the finest trees I ever saw and one of the apple trees I put out a year ago last spring had two fine apples on it. The trees are all doing well.

Yours respectfully,

D. R. LINHOLM.



FRED A. BOEHLE—Trees Furnished by Us.
See his letter.

HARDY, ARK.

TENNESSEE NURSERY Co.,
Cleveland, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN:—

This picture shows an Elberta peach tree. The limb I am holding had *twenty-seven* fine peaches on it. Will say that your peach trees sure do fine in this section.

Yours very truly,
FRED A. BOEHLE.

"I feel that I should write you concerning the trees that I received from you last spring, and want to say that I never saw a nicer lot of trees in my life, and they were packed so nicely. Last summer was the dryest year we have had in a long, long time, and I only lost six trees out of the 77."—Mrs. T. N. CHESTER, R. F. D. No. 3, Hopkinsville, Ky

McCRORY, ARK., July 29, 1919.

Dear Sir:—Will write you a few lines in regard to buying more fruit trees. I desire more fruit trees and think the best place to get them is from you. I have some trees growing that I bought from you, and can say they are just fine. You mail me your price list and order blank so I can order from you for this fall or winter. Let me hear from you by return mail.

Yours as ever,
FRANK LANDON.

R. F. D. 2, Box 101, McCrory, Ark.

BEDFORD, N. H., Sept. 15, 1920.

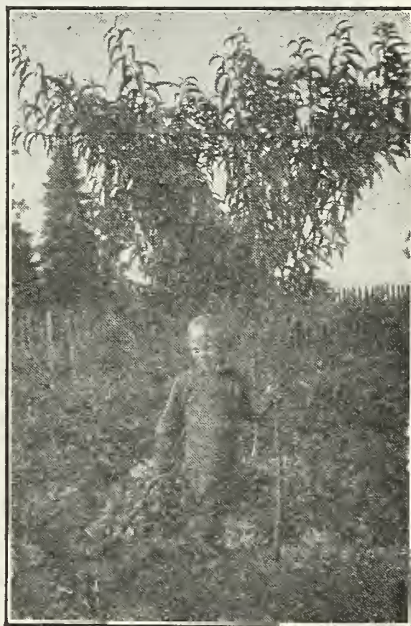
TENNESSEE NURSERY Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to an honest conscience, and believing in giving honor where honor is due, prompts me at this time to write in full acknowledgment and appreciation of the good results I had from the peach trees I bought of you in April, 1915.

This year the Old Fashioned Red Indian bore fruit, and they were a sight to behold, as they were loaded down to the breaking point with large luscious fruit of the highest quality.

When taken into consideration what I paid for the trees you sent me and the enormous price I paid for other trees which are a glut in my orchard—so far their room is far more valuable to me than the space they occupy, and am seriously contemplating complying with the Good Book, that whenever a tree does not produce good fruit, cut it down. Of course the trees will be replaced with trees from you. With every good wish for your success, I remain,

Very truly,
MURDOCK A. WELTHERS, Box 115.



Peach Tree in the Garden of
B. F. Sattlem, Oakhurst, Texas.
Trees Furnished by Us.



This Peach Tree Planted in March, 1916, by T. A. McDANIEL, Hartselle, Ala. Photographed August, 1918—Note the Growth in Two Years After Planting. Trees Furnished by Us. See Mr. McDaniel's Letter below.

HARTSELLE, ALA., Dec. 29, 1917.
Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I send you a photograph of one of the peach trees bought of you in March, 1916, although this was very late for successful planting as a rule, but by cutting mine back they lived well and made a splendid growth. This one measured 12 feet in height after being slightly pruned, 9½ feet across and 10½ inches in caliper—not bad for a two-year-old peach tree. When planted they were your smallest grade of trees.

I am also well pleased with the growth of the Keiffer pears and Delicious apples. They look clean and healthy just as they did when they came from your nursery. The Delicious apples were planted on several kinds of soil and all did well. I was surprised that they proved so much hardier than most apples here.

Your trees always reached me in good condition, being well packed, usually graded above the size I ordered, and I regard your advice and descriptions of your stock worthy to be relied on and your trees rank with the best. Will write you soon in regard to my next order.

Yours truly,

T. A. McDANIEL.

CENTERVILLE, ALA., R. No. 4.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

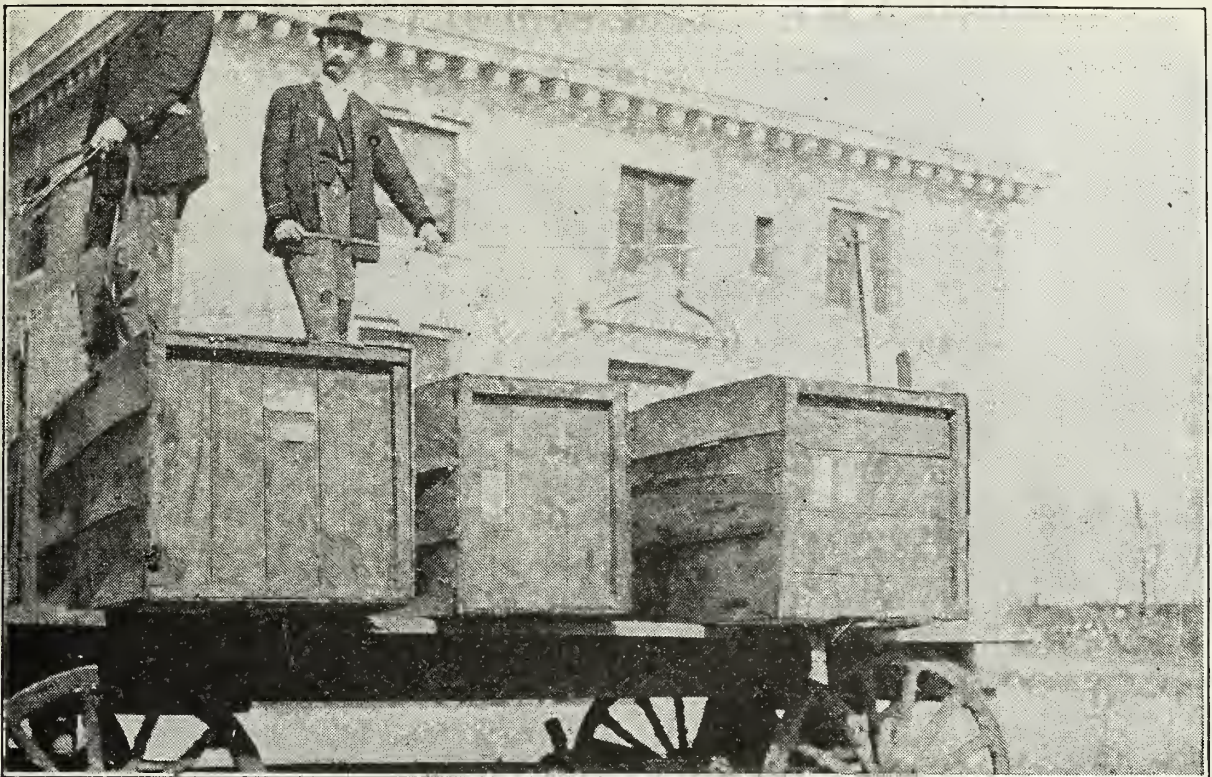
Dear Sirs:—I have received my fruit trees all right, and I thank you for your kindness.

Yours,

M. G. MERCHANT.

P. S.—Will send you a good order next time. Please send me your new price list when you get it out.

M. G. M.



FREIGHT SHIPMENTS FROM OUR NURSERIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE DEPOT.

BURNSIDE, KY.

The trees I bought of you in 1911-12 are doing fine—will say just fine. This year we had a hard drouth since April, but my peach trees that I purchased of you are standing it fine. I am sending you photo that you may see for yourself. Notice the peaches on the young, healthy trees. Whenever I buy more trees they will be of you.

J. C. LEWIS.

PLEASANT VIEW ORCHARDS

A. L. Blaisdell, Prop.

WINTERPORT, ME.

Gentlemen:—I am writing to congratulate you on the fine quality of apple trees that you have sent me in the last three years. I find they have proven much hardier than the New York stock that has been set right in this vicinity.

It was prophesied by all the wise-heads that they would freeze to death, coming from the South into this climate. We have as low as 40 degrees below zero here at times in the winter, which will try out any stock, and if there is any weakness in them you bet it will show itself.

Out of 2,600 trees set last season there are only three dead trees, while in orchards where they set New York stock they lost from 10 to 20 per cent of the trees set. I shall want for setting another season about 2,500 trees, and can assure you that your stock is the one I am going to get. This will make me about 11,000 trees, mostly from your nurseries.

Yours respectfully, A. L. BLAISDELL.

"I note what you say in regard to the success of your Southern grown stock in the State of Maine. This is in accord with the experience in Canada—that so long as the varieties are naturally hardy to the climate where it is proposed to plant, the location of the nursery where they are propagated does not make any material difference.

(Signed) W. W. HUBBARD, Sec'y for Agril.
Dept. of Agriculture, New Brunswick,
Frederickton, N. B.

Please send me catalog. I want to buy some more trees of you. The two hundred trees I got from you are just fine; they have some fine peaches on them now.—WM. KASPARINE, R. F. D. No. 7, Quincy, Ill.

Because your trees are so well rooted I will again order from you this fall.—JOHN W. ALLEN, Wagoner, Okla.

We have a number of peach trees bought of you two years ago, and they are doing fine. We are canning peaches from them now.—LAYTON HEWITT, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 44, Shallotte, N. C.

The peach trees I got of you two years ago will bear this year. They are sure fine trees.—MRS. K. E. BARNES, R. F. D. No. 2, Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan. 20, 1920.

We Have Sold Millions of Trees to Other Nurserymen—Why Not Buy Direct from Us and Save Money?

Tennessee Nursery Company, Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find check on Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago for account due you as per statement rendered us June 1st.

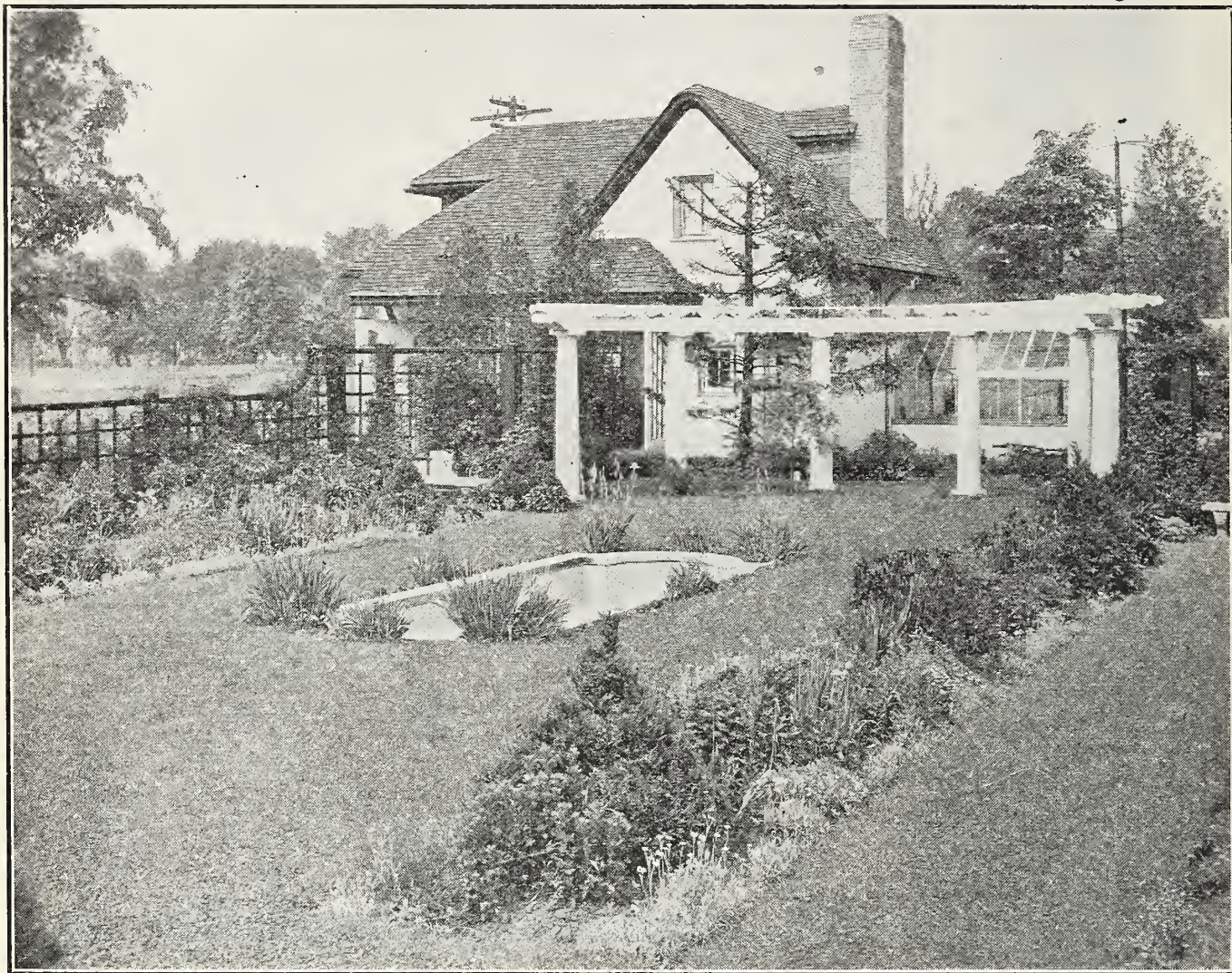
We thank you for your prompt and reliable filling of all orders the past season, and trust that present business relations now existing may continue indefinitely.

GW.RJ.

Yours very truly,

WM. P. STARKS NURSERIES.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



A WELL ARRANGED LANDSCAPE PLANTING.

A HOME PLANTED TO ORNAMENTALS

If the world was without trees and flowers, it would be indeed desolate, and a Home without these touches of shade, color and beauty, is equally desolate and hopeless to those who spend the precious days and years of a life-time in it. Everybody appreciates, loves and takes a just pride in a HOME that has trees, shrubs, vines and roses. No matter if your house is a modest and little one on a narrow city lot, or a mansion set in the wide stretches of the suburbs, or in the rural section, the fact still remains that planting trees and shrubs will make your home prettier and happier, and will cause you to live longer and better—and make everybody proud to have you as a neighbor and your Home to point to as an evidence of your progressive spirit and good citizenship.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa).—Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Its leaves are large and glossy, heart-shaped, deep green and lie like shingles on a roof. It always makes a globular, symmetrical head which makes it very unique. It is one of the indispensable trees for the ornamentation of lawns, drives, parks and cemeteries.

CATALPA, Speciosa (Western Catalpa).—We recommend this for planting where quick shade is desired, as it is a rapid grower and a very shapely tree. Especially ornamental in June when it is laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles.

CHERRY, Bird.—A handsome flowering tree, bearing long clusters of white flowers in May, followed by bright red fruit, so beloved by birds of song and beauty, and they make the tree their resting and nesting place. It is one of the earliest of the trees to show leaf in the spring.

CORNUS, Florida (White Flowering Dogwood).—Flowers white, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, produced in spring before leaves appear; very abundant, showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome; in the autumn turns to deep red, making the tree one of the most beautiful at that season. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high.

CRAB, Flowering (Bechtel's).—Makes a medium-sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicate fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab.

ELM, American.—One of the grandest of native trees. Lofty growth and graceful, drooping branches make it a universal favorite.

HACKBERRY.—Horizontal spreading branches, light green, pointed glossy leaves, elm shaped head of but medium size; vigorous, hardy and healthy and will thrive in every kind of soil.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White Flowering.—This well known species forms a large-sized, and handsome tree. In May it is covered with magnificent, erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red.

HORSE CHESTNUT, Red Flowering.—Form round; flowers showy red, blooming later than the white; leaves a deeper green. Contrasts well when planted with the white-flowering.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BIRD.—A small-growing tree of irregular form and heart-shaped leaves, covered with delicate pink blossoms in early spring before the leaves appear; very ornamental.

LINDEN, American.—A stately tree; branches inclined to spread and develop into an ample, rounded head, where the tree grows in the open. Its freedom from insect pests, handsome foliage and large and fragrant flowers make it a very desirable ornamental tree.

LINDEN, European.—An excellent, broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree, 60 to 80 feet high. Flowers in June.

LIQUIDAMBAR, Styraciflua (Sweet Gum).—A tree that is beautiful at all stages, and useful in all sorts of planting. Varying from 60 to 80 feet in height, it has a narrow ovate head, formed of short, corky-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging sea balls and corked-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves. We have no finer tree for street and park planting or for specimens.



Horse Chestnut.

HILTONS, VA.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me price list of your peach trees and descriptive catalogue. I have planted a good lot of your peach trees, about 4,000 in all, and they have grown nicely and produced a nice crop of peaches this year. I want to put out a lot more peach trees either this fall or spring.

Yours truly,

W. R. BEVINS.



Flowering Crab.

MAGNOLIA, Acuminata (Cucumber Tree).—A tall, very rapid growing pyramidal tree. In mid-summer large creamy-white blossoms appear among its deep green leaves, and large, cucumber-shaped fruits, that turn bright crimson, succeed them.

DUCKTOWN, TENN.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—The orders I enclose are from some other parties. I hope you will give them your careful attention. My trees received last Saturday in fine shape. Am well pleased with them.

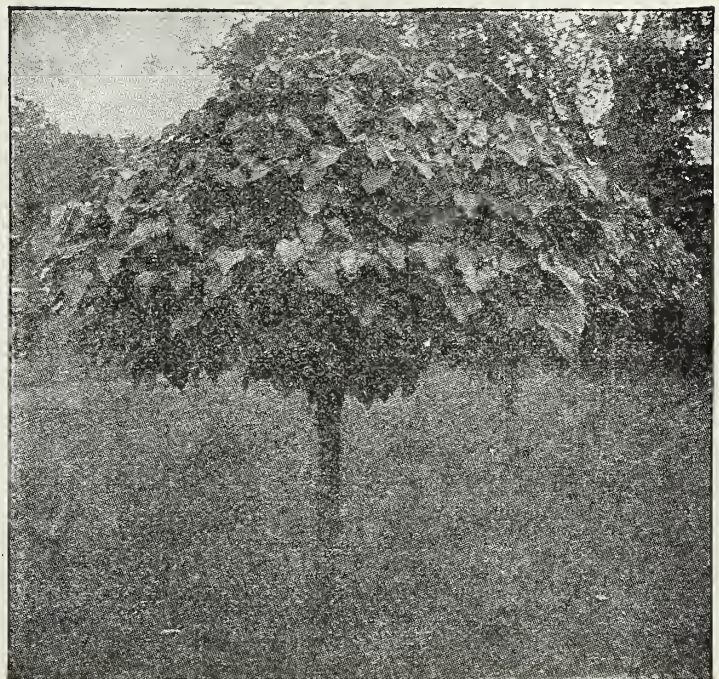
CHAS. H. MANGHAM, Sr.

HEATH, ARK.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I received the fruit trees a few days ago and was well pleased with them. They were all nice trees, and gotten up in good shape.

JESSE LITSEY.



Catalpa Bungii.

THE MAPLE

The Maple in its many varieties is the most widely planted tree of the day, and justly so. For streets, avenues and other places where shade is required, the Silver is invaluable. There are no more beautiful lawn species.

NORWAY.—Sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best trees for lawns, parks and gardens. A handsome tree of fairly rapid growth, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad deep green leaves, which turn to beautiful shades of golden yellow in fall. The most widely planted ornamental tree, and always beautiful, giving a dense, deep shade.

SILVER - LEAVED.—A very quick grower. Trimmed moderately, it becomes of very fine shape. Certainly a very beautiful ornamental tree if given room to develop. Valuable where quick shade is desired, and grows to a good size.

Very valuable on account of growing so rapidly. Plant Silver-Leaved Maples and you will have shade within a short time; they are unlike other shade trees—it is not necessary to wait a lifetime before you have shade.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED.—A silver maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European.—A very beautiful lawn tree, with smooth bark and dense, regular head, laden in winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

OAK, Pin.—Almost pyramidal in habit, and when old sometimes described as half-weeping, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most oaks. It will attain a height of 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely marked. Fall causes the foliage to take on an orange-scarlet color.

OAK, White.—This is one of the finest native trees we have and grows to majestic proportions. One of them will last through many generations and stand as a monument to the planter.



Norway Maple.

POPLAR, Lombardy.—Being of high, spire-like growth, it is a favorite in landscape work for breaking the monotony of lower, round-top trees. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath.

POPLAR, Carolina.—While we do not recommend the extensive planting of Carolina Poplar, it is very desirable where quick shade is needed. However, if it is well pruned back the first few seasons, it makes a strong, durable growth.

SYCAMORE, European.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Makes a fine street tree.

SYCAMORE, American (Buttonwood).—Broad-spreading, round-topped, massive and picturesque, often 100 to 120 feet high. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's and its mottled trunk of gray-green and brown is revealed.

TULIP TREE.—A tall, magnificent, native tree, of rapid pyramidal growth. Valued for its smooth, clean bark, and handsome green foliage. Flowers appear the first of July. They are large, greenish-yellow, blotched orange, and of the same shape as the tulip. Makes a most desirable tree for the lawn.

ASHLAND, OKLA., Oct. 3, 1919.

Sirs:—I ordered from you last year, and the trees are all right, so am sending you another order. Yours, JNO. B. PATTERSON.

"The bale of trees you shipped me were received in good condition. Thank you for your promptness."—Alfred Leeds, Moorestown, N. J.

The fruit trees ordered from you last fall arrived in good condition. They were better than some nurseries sell for 50c each."—D. L. GARNETT, R. F. D. No. 1, Cherrybox, Mo.



White Oak.

WEEPING TREES

This type of tree is especially desirable for specimen planting about the lawn, as their graceful weeping tops give the appearance of giant umbrellas covered with leafy green. All are perfectly hardy. The Willow may be planted in a moist section near the well or creek. The Mulberry will show its beautiful fruit which provide bits to supply the appetites of the birds and children.

MULBERRY, Tea's Weeping.—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds, or cemetery planting.

WILLOW, Bablonica Weeping.—Most familiar and beautiful of all Willows. One of the finest of all drooping trees.

CASTELL, TEX.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—Last winter I ordered some nursery stock from you myself, which proved to be very satisfactory. I herewith send you again an order for one of my neighbors, which kindly fill and ship at once.

Respectfully yours,

F. C. KASSELL.

MALVERN, ARK., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 58.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I ordered from you are fine trees and doing fine.

H. A. SULTON.

EAST SPENCER, N. C.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

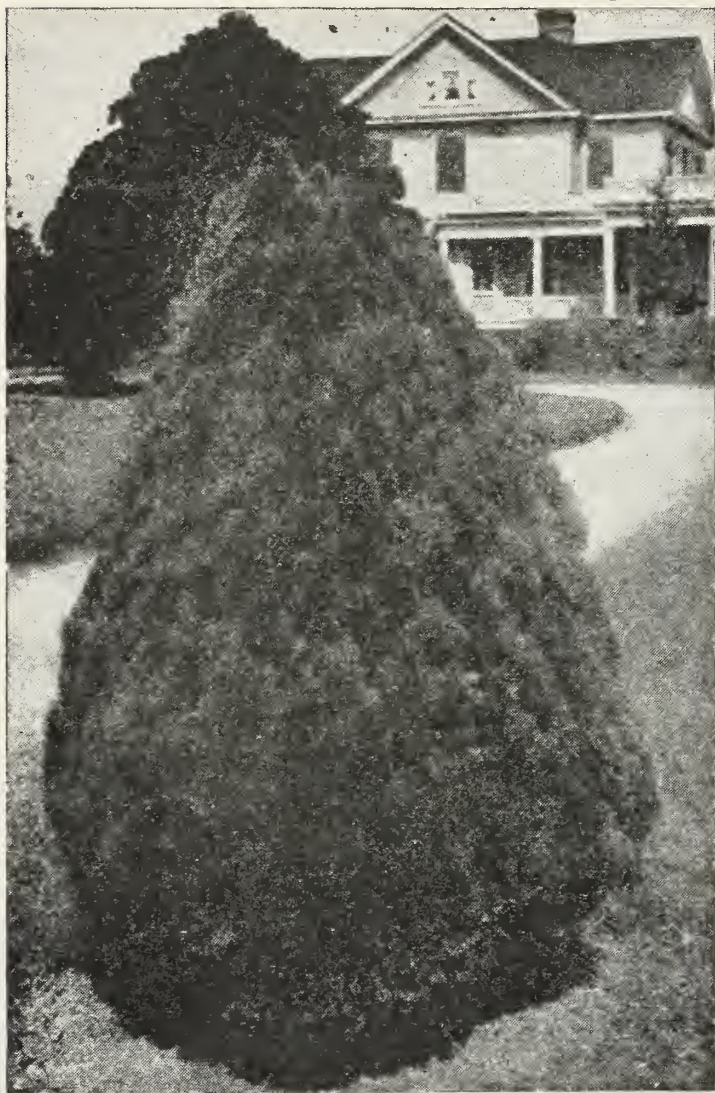
Dear Sirs:—The trees came last Saturday, and I am much pleased with them.

L. T. BROWN.



WEEPING WILLOW.

BEAUTIFUL EVERGREENS



Arborvitae.

decoration for porches, terraces, walks, driveways, or entrances. It is very hardy and will thrive in any kind of soil.

GLOBOSA ARBOR-VITAE.—A new variety that is very handsome. In shape it is absolutely round or globular, very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy. Be sure to order one or more of these beautiful and attractive species, and we will guarantee that it will please you. This is one of the most rare of the Dwarf evergreens. Our trees are all well-rooted, transplanted and root-pruned.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE.—This beautiful tree grows close and compact, and the foliage is of a bright green at all seasons. It is one of the very best ornamental trees we have, as it combines all the good points of the Arbor-Vitae, and has many features distinctly its own. It requires no shearing or trimming, developing naturally into a perfect pyramidal form. For lawn or cemetery planting it is one of the most popular.

SWEDISH JUNIPER.—This magnificent tree is the best of all the upright Junipers, being very hardy and growing well in any locality. It resembles the Irish Juniper, but is a much better tree. From the standpoint of beauty, form and hardiness, it is pre-eminently the leader among the upright Junipers. Slender, but tall, with numerous closely pressed, upright branches. Gives striking effects when used as a decorative tree.

IRISH JUNIPER.—Beautiful compact growing evergreen with dark green foliage with metallic luster which has frosty appearance. One of the most attractive evergreens.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*P. excelsa*).—One of the most popular evergreen trees for hedges, screens, or individual specimens. It grows to a height of about 40 feet. The foliage is bright green and the branches are numerous. The trees are extremely hardy, and when planted on the windward side of buildings prove one of the best windbreaks, protecting houses and buildings from cold winds, saving fuel for you and making your stock more comfortable. Where used as a hedge the trees should be clipped, keeping them widest at the base and allowing the sun to reach all the branches, thus keeping the hedge thick clear to the ground.

Every home that has children or Christmas should have evergreens, so there is a constant supply of green for the lawn and have twigs for the occasional decoration of the home. All of us associate evergreens with the Holidays, and in fact we poorly enjoy those days without the tree which brings back to us recollections of the Kris-Kringle of our own childhood. The evergreen trees gives us that touch of color and life during the wintry days that makes things appear warm and provide places for our bird friends to find shelter from the heavy snows and sleets, where they wait for us to feed them from the crumbs from our Christmas dinner.

Evergreens can be planted singly, or in clumps or in connection with deciduous shrubs, and are always pleasing. The reason that all our evergreens grow is that we dig them with a large ball of earth on the roots which is held there in shipment by a piece of burlap securely pinned or sewed. This prevents the roots from drying and the plant scarcely knows it has been removed from the place it was grown.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE.—Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns, and in tubs for porches, etc. It is a handsome little tree, and if allowed to grow naturally will be quite tall and pyramid-shaped. Can be trimmed and kept in any form and height. In the summer the foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, and when winter comes this changes to the richest tones of brown and bronze.

TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITAE.—The Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae is one of the most beautiful of the Dwarf Evergreens. Its foliage resembles both the American Arbor-Vitae and the Red Cedar. The tree grows low and dense, never higher than three or four feet. This beautiful little tree should be in every collection, is very desirable for border planting, and makes an ideal



Irish Juniper.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.—Foliage blue and sage—that distinctive color which is so rare in the East. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick-growing.

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

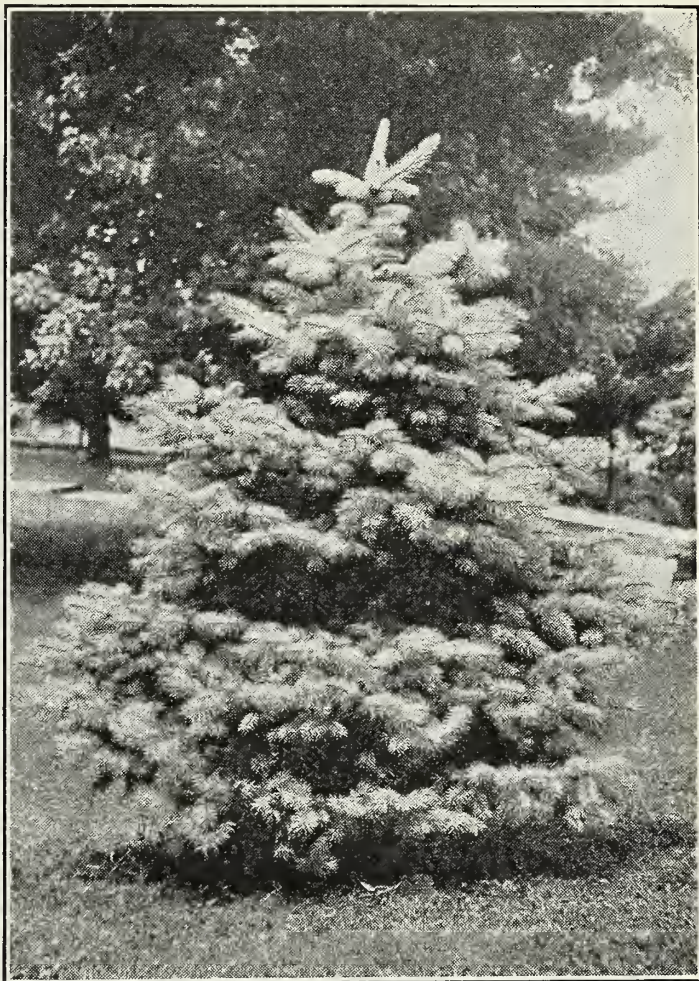
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (*A. rupestris*).—A very free-flowering shrub. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The white flowers touched with pink are borne in great profusion, and appear from early summer until frost. They are about an inch long and have a deep, slender throat.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—The grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the South. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers are beautiful, large, often 8 to 10 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months.

AMERICAN HOLLY.—The Christmas Holly. Its bright green, spiny leaves and brilliant scarlet berries make it one of our handsomest evergreen shade trees. Should be severely cut back when transplanted from open ground.

I want to make an order from you for fruit trees. I made an order from you several years ago, and they bore fruit this year and were as fine as I ever saw.—G. H. HARRIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Tuscumbia, Ala.

Two years ago I bought of you peach trees. This year they will bear. You certainly have wonderful trees. I wish you could see mine. They sure do well here.—GEO. C. KLINE, 47 R. R. Ave., Franchville, Pa.



Norway Spruce.

In 1914 I bought 4,000 strawberry plants of you. They did fine, and I want fruit trees from you.—WILLIAM A. SEAMAN, Hickory Corners, Pa.

The 50 peach trees that I bought of you certainly gave me good results. The 50 trees the third year after planting were loaded with fruit. I gave away 50 bushels, and the trees had many more peaches on them which I used myself. I had the only peaches in this section. Everyone from here wants trees from you.—MRS. JOHN P. STUTZMAN, Cloud Chief, Okla.

Received bundle of trees which you shipped me recently, and will say they arrived in good shape.—L. W. BREWER, Delta, Col., R. F. D. No. 2.

Please send me your catalogue. I have been getting fruit trees from you for about five years, and like your stock better than any other company's. I have your fruit trees bearing fruit and they are just fine. You will get all my orders from now on.—LEE MOORE, Slate Springs, Miss., Jan. 23, 1920.

In 1914, at Gould, Ark., I ordered a lot of peach trees of you, and they did well. Now I want to plant them here in Missouri.—J. W. LIGON, Kennett, Mo., Aug. 11, 1919.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Years ago, most of us regarded a high-growing plant as a tree, and a low-growing one as a shrub. Since both of them have come into common use in the decorations of the homes, parks and cemeteries we visit, and our children come to us with the stories of their plant studies in school, we are brought to realize that there are several dozen kinds of trees in general use, and several hundred different shrubs of varying colors of bloom and habits of growth that make up the great question of "What to Use" in the grounds about our door-yards for the proper ornamentation of the spot we most love, where our best loved ones while away their years, and the place that knows us last before we begin the journey to the grave. You have the different colors of bark; every shade of color in bloom in the whites, yellows, reds, purples and pinks; every season from earliest spring till latest fall and every conceivable habit of growth that would comprehend the upright, curved branch, and weeping. Some with their berries, others tassellated and still others that bloom before a leaflet is in sight. About the buildings they hide the old walls, screen the unsightly portions of the grounds and provide a wealth of bloom that's always acceptable for the decoration of the dining-room, the library, and sprays to lay on the graves of friends as a

silent token of respect. Planted singly, in masses, in borders, screens or in hedges, their annual blooming habit makes the home a joy to live in, and if you desire to sell your property, you find yourself a few hundred dollars richer for the effort.

"Regarding your planting trees grown in Tennessee in the Ozarks, wish to say I can see no reason why they should not do just as well as trees grown in this section. If this variety is adapted to the Ozarks it makes no difference where it is grown, it will naturally have the ability to thrive here and in my opinion will do so, regardless of where it is grown."

GEORGE G. BECKER,

Acting Entomologist of Arkansas.

Tennessee Nursery Company,
Cleveland, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—You know I ordered trees from you last spring, and I do wish you could see them now. They are certainly beauties. My 32 trees cost me \$5.20 with express charges. My neighbor's 14 trees (from another company) cost him \$7.20 besides express. My trees far outshine his.

H. U. WILKINS.

Shrubs You Want to Become Acquainted With and Know Where to Plant, What to Expect of Them, and Do With Them.

We take the room on this page to indicate the color, blooming season, length of season of bloom, the place where they should be planted and the use that you can make of them, additional to lawn decoration.

SHRUBS THAT BLOOM FOR TWO MONTHS or MORE

Kerria Japonica	Rhodotypos Kerrioides
Clethra Ainifolia	Hydrangea Paniculata
Hydrangea Arborescens	Spirea Billardi
Spirea Callosa Alba	Honeysuckle
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Weigela

APRIL AND MAY BLOOMERS

Forsythia	Spirea Van Houttei
Cornus	Viburnums
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	Spirea Thunbergii
Philadelphus	Clethra
Honeysuckle	Rhodotypos Kerrioides
	Weigela Rosea

JUNE AND JULY BLOOMERS

Calycanthus	Kerria Japonica
Deutzia Gracillis	Spirea Anthony Waterer
Deutzia Lemoinei	Spirea Callosa Alba
Hydrangea Arborescens	

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER BLOOMERS

Althea	Spirea Billardi
Hydrangea Paniculata	Weigela Eva Rathke

SUNNY PLACES

Spireas, all kinds	Deutzias, all varieties
Hydrangeas, all kinds	Calycanthus
Weigelas, all kinds	Philadelphus, all varieties
Forsythias, all kinds	Buddleias, all varieties
Altheas, all varieties	Cydonia Japonica
Lilacs, all varieties	Sambucus, all varieties
Viburnums (Snowball), all varieties	Lonicera, all varieties

FOR SHADY PLACES

Symphoricarpos	Kerria
Forsythia	Barberry
Cornus	Mahonia

SHRUBS PRODUCING RED BLOOMS

Altheas	Symphoricarpos Vulgaris
Colutea Arborescens	Lonicera Rubrum
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Weigela Eva Rathke

SHRUBS PRODUCING PINK BLOOMS

Althea	Spirea Billardi
Lonicera Fragrantissima	Weigela Rosea
Lilac	Weigela Variegated

SHRUBS PRODUCING WHITE BLOOMS

Althea	Spirea, Callosa Alba
Aralia, Pentaphyla	Spirea, Opulifolia
Clethra Alnifolia	Spirea, Aurea
Deutzia, all varieties	Spirea, Thunbergii
Hydrangeas, all varieties	Spirea, Van Houttei
Lonicera, Tartarica Alba	Spirea, Prunifolia
Lonicera, Morrowii	(Bridal Wreath)
Rhodotypos Kerroides	Sambucus, all varieties
Lilacs	Symphoricarpos, Racemosus
Philadelphus, all varieties	Viburnums, all varieties
Spirea, Bumalda	

SHRUBS PRODUCING YELLOW BLOOMS

Cydonia Japonica	Kerria, Japonica
Forsythia, all varieties	Ribes, Aureum

SHRUBS PRODUCING LAVENDER, PURPLE, or BROWN BLOOMS

Altheas	Lilacs
Amorpha Fruticosa	Ribes, Sanguineum
Calycanthus	

GOOD FOR CUT FLOWERS

Lilacs	Philadelphus
Deutzias	Viburnum
Spireas	Weigela
Hydrangeas	

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

These are grand flowering shrubs. There is a wide range of color, and not a day from the middle of July until September (a time when so few other shrubs are in bloom) that Altheas are not aglow with flowers. They have no insect enemies, grow anywhere, are splendidly suited for shrubbery borders, for colony plantings and hedges. The planter who uses them freely makes no mistake.

ALTHEAS.—In varieties.

AMPLISSIMA.—Double, rosy red, early bloomer.

BOULE DE FEU.—Double red.

COMTE DE HAIMONT.—Double pink.

ELEGANTISSIMA.—Double white, shaded.

JOAN OF ARC.—Pure white, very double.

LADY STANLEY.—White, shaded rose. Semi-double.

PEONIFLORA.—White, cherry red center; very floriferous.

TOTUS ALBA SIMPLEX.—Large, single pure white.

BICOLAR.—Double white, with red marks.

DUCHESS DE BRABRANT.—Double red.

POMPON RANGE.—Double red.

VARIEGATED LEAF.—This is undoubtedly one of the most attractive variegated leaved shrubs grown. Its dark green leaves are edged with a deep band of creamy white. This unusually attractive color is retained during entire season.

ALMOND

DOUBLE WHITE and **DOUBLE PINK.**—Early spring flowering shrubs, usually in full bloom before the leaves appear.

AMPORPHA

FRUTICOSA ("False Indigo").—Grows 8 to 10 ft. in height in large, spreading bush form, with green leaves in pinnate arrangement. Its June flowers are of a deep violet-blue.

ARALIA

PENTAPHYLLA.—Long, slender, gracefully arching branches and bright green compound foliage. Makes a small tree in time; especially attractive on rocky slopes. Greenish-white flowers in long umbels.

BARBERRY

THUNBERGII.—Commonly known as Japanese Barberry, and is of dwarf habit and much prized for foundation planting about the house where there is whole or partial shade. Leaves color beautifully in the fall, and during the winter the plant hangs full of bright red berries that make it most attractive. Planted alone or in combination with other shrubs or evergreens, it becomes the best general purpose shrub.

BUDDLEIA

LINDLEYANA.—Commonly called "Summer Lilac" and "Butterfly Bush." A hardy ornamental plant that attains at full growth a height of from 4 to 7 feet. Is a fine grower and excellent bloomer. Very attractive.



Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Makes a Beautiful Hedge.

INTERMEDIA.—A hardy hybrid of this family and has slender, weeping racemes of delicate violet flowers that attain a length of a foot to two feet.

VEITCHII.—A splendid variety that is certain to make a fine showing the first season planted. Flower spikes are compact, full and cylindrical. Under full and careful cultivation the blooms attain lengths of from 12 to 15 inches and a diameter of three inches. Bloom commences about July 1st, and continues till frost comes. Its mauve-violet color and sweet scent makes it one among the most pleasing of ornamental shrubs for the decoration of the home grounds.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA.—Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish-red branches and beautiful silver variegated foliage.

SPAETHII AUREA (Golden).—Beautiful leaves with broad margins of golden yellow. Has a wide spreading habit of growth and regarded as the most beautiful Cornus.

CALYCANTHUS

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.—One of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is scented, the foliage rich, and flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, delightful odor.



Calycanthus.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

JAPANESE QUINCE.—An aristocratic shrub that attains from 4 to 6 feet in height and has spinous and extended branches. Its beautiful scarlet bloom appears before the leaves and are followed by elongated fruits of a yellowish-green color that gives it a claim to space about the garden entrance for the rare beauty it imparts.

DEUTZIA

CRENATA.—Flowers double white, tinged with rose; one of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

LEMOINEI.—Flowers of pure white, borne on

GRACILIS.—A species of charming habit, rarely growing over 2 feet high. Its slender, drooping branches are wreathed with pure white flowers. stout branches of upright growth. Of drawfish habit and a free bloomer.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.—A very showy, large flowered sort that blooms profusely very early in the season.

CANDISSIMA.—One of the noblest of the Deutzias with large double white flowers in profusion. A special favorite in the lawn.

CRAPE MYRTLE

PINK.—A real southern plant, not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be in every yard in Dixie. Our northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It will attract attention in any landscape.

RED.—Same as above, except that its color is a distinct red.

WHITE, Crape Myrtle.—The hardiest of the three Crape Myrtles to propagate, but one of the most desirable white-blooming shrubs. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the Pink and Red varieties.

FORSYTHIA

FORTUNEI (Golden Bell).—Of upright growth, dark green leaves and bright golden yellow flowers appearing very early in the spring.

VIRIDISSIMA.—Of the same habit as Fortunei, except that the flowers are a little deeper yellow and somewhat twisted.

SUSPENS.—The most rare and novel of this excellent family, that produces its golden yellow bloom before the leaves appear. Its long, trailing branches covered with bright green foliage makes it a valuable plant for the covering of arches or the decoration and covering of pergolas where grace and beauty are desired.

INTERMEDIA.—One of the most floriferous with slender, arching branches, and dark green lustrous leaves. It blooms so early it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES

JAPAN OLEASTER.—A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, with silver variegation in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms often in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.



Deutzia-Crenata.



Forsythia.

EUONYMUS ALATUS

WINGED BURNING BUSH.—An 8 to 10 ft. shrub with corky winged branches; a fine shrub for solitary plantings, as well as for massing, the rich red and crimson of its leaves being very showy in autumn.

WHITE FRINGE

GRANDPA'S BEARD.—One of the very attractive and peculiar shrubs where considerable size is desired. Large clusters of white bloom hang to the bush the greater part of the season, and makes the plant a noticeable one.

HYDRANGEA

ARBORESCENS Grandiflora.—Also called the "Snowball Hydrangea" and "Hills of Snow." The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy.

PANICULATA Grandiflora.—Probably no other shrub is more frequently met with on lawns and in doorways, and it justly merits its wide popularity. Of strong, spreading habit, with large, terminal panicles of pure white flowers in August, that change to a pinkish hue in September.

TREE HYDRANGEA.—Have the same beautiful conical bloom as the *Paniculata Grandiflora*, and grow to good size where they make excellent backgrounds of color or for fixing formal lines along drives.

ILEX. VERTICULATA

BLACK AMERICAN ALDER.—A native American plant of great beauty, especially in the autumn when it has its heavy load of brilliant red berries.

RHUS

AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac).—Grows 2 to 4 feet tall; flowers yellow, in clusters along the stems, followed by red berries in June. Leaves color to brilliant scarlet in fall.

COTINUS (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree).—A unique spreading tree-like shrub, large leaves. These are over-hung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of very light, mist-like flowers, having the appearance of smoke. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn.

COPALLINA (Shining Sumac).—Tall growing; foliage is glossy. Blooms late, with terminal flowers of greenish white in dense panicles. Fruits large, deep crimson. Foliage colors beautifully in fall.

LILACS

PERSIAN PURPLE and PERSIAN WHITE.—Dwarf growing, with slender branches and narrow leaves.

COMMON WHITE and PURPLES.—The old fashioned, sweet smelling lilacs we knew in our childhood. Their fragrance should bless every homestead and fasten the memory to the scenes we knew as children.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—LONICERA

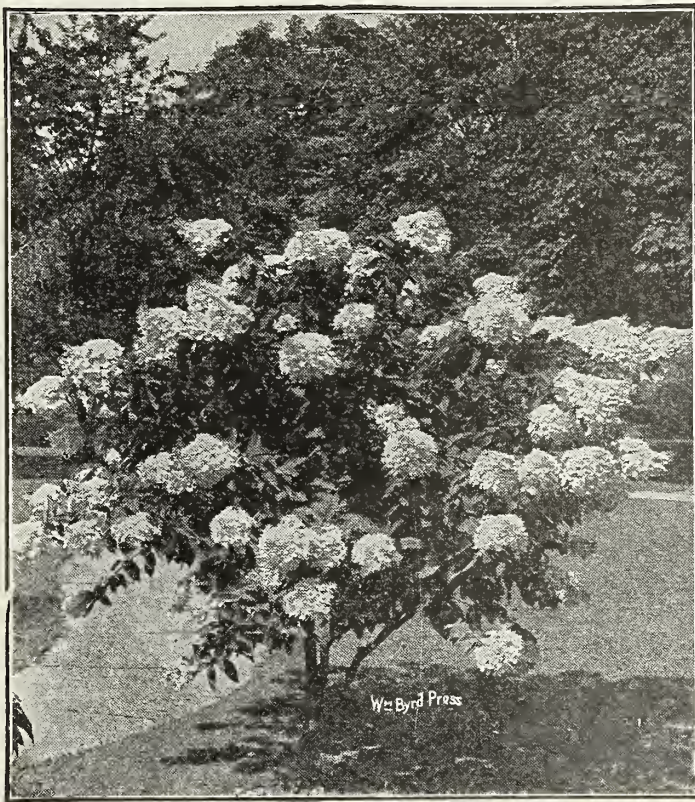
FRAGRANTISSIMA.—This beautiful Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers which appear in earliest days of spring. In sheltered situations it retains its dark green leaves nearly all winter.

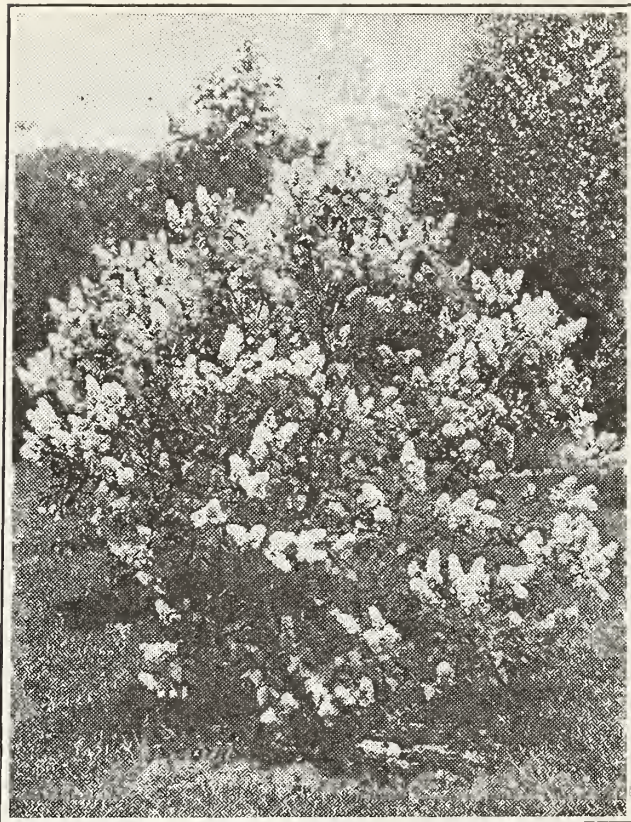
BELLA ALBIDA.—A handsome new hybrid of strong growth. Flowers white, followed by attractive red berries.

MORROWI.—A fine variety from Japan; very attractive in early spring on account of its pure white flowers, but is chiefly valued for the brilliant red fruit that appears in the fall.

TARTARICA ALBA.—Its early flowers are a delicate blush-white and wins fine favor and adds great beauty to every spot it fills.

RUBRUM.—Rarest of all upright Honeysuckle, its deep rose-pink flowers in early summer make it a delight in whatever place it is planted.

Hydrangea, *Paniculata Grandiflora*



Persian Lilacs.

RED FLOWERING PEACH TREE

Blooms out early in spring before any other flowers bloom. Very gorgeous, the red blooms being twice the size of a silver dollar. More beautiful than the Rambler Rose.

MAHONIA

AQUIFOLIA (Holly-leaved Mahonia).—Sometimes included under Berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.



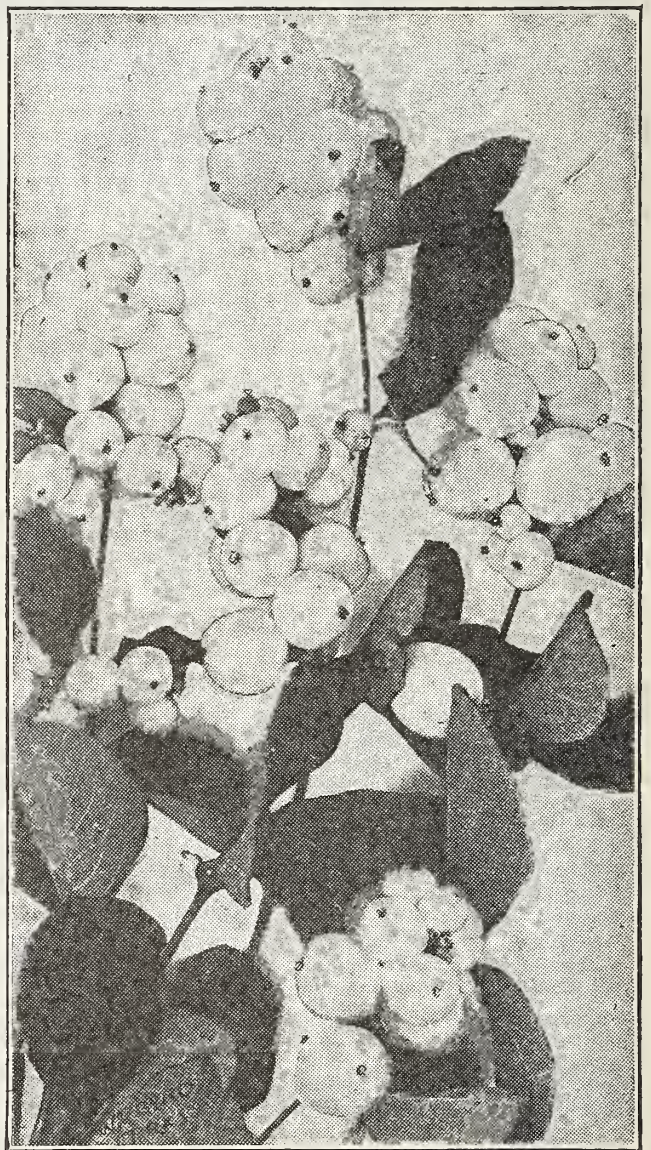
Philadelphus-Coronarius.

PHILADELPHUS

CORONARIUS (Garland Syringa).—A well-known and highly esteemed shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers, which blossom very early in graceful sprays, and resemble orange blossoms.

CORONARIUS AUREUS.—A very pretty shrub of medium size, with golden-yellow leaves, which retain their color throughout the summer and autumn. Very valuable in creating pleasing and striking contrasts with other shrubs.

LEMOINEI ERECTUS.—The Syringa having the most nearly erect habit of growth. Loaded with creamy-white flowers through June, and has such beautiful leaves as to make it excellent for grouping with other plants or in clumps with many of the same kind.



Symphoricarpos, Racemosus (Snowberry).

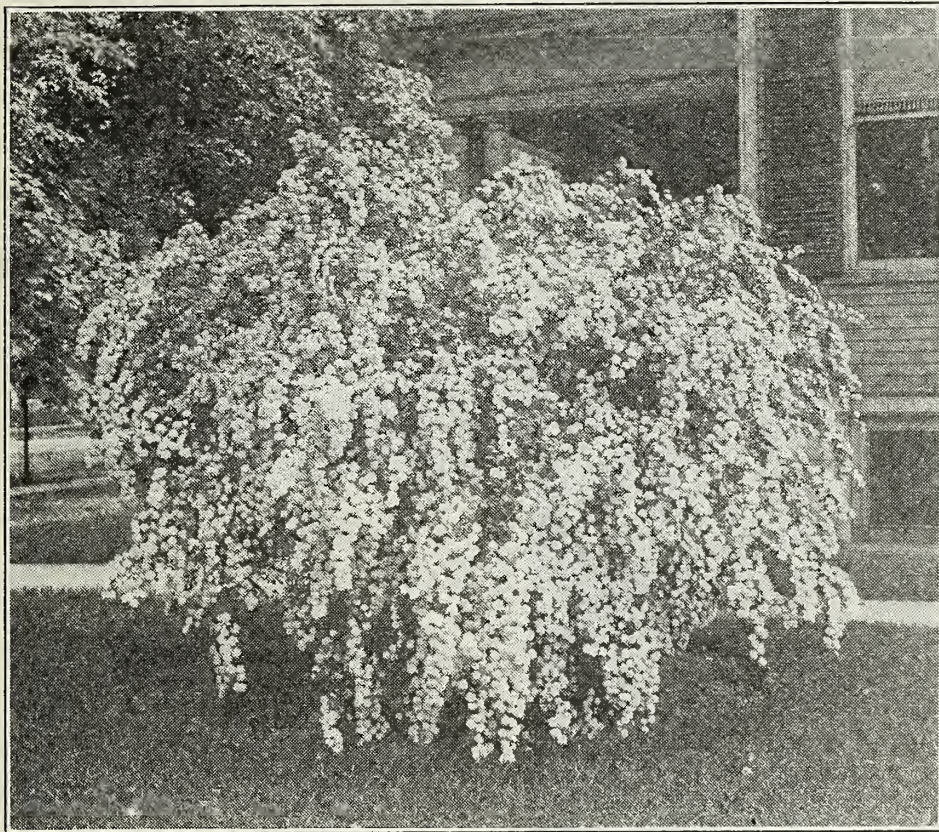
GORDONIANUS.—Strong-growing, 8 to 10 feet tall and large-flowered; valuable for its late-blooming season in July.

GRANDIFLORUS.—The most vigorous species of the group, growing 10 feet high. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

LEMOINEI, Boule d'Argent.—Of dwarf compact habit, only 4 to 6 feet high; flowers large and fine; semi-double, blooming in June; very fragrant.

SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season, and still evade the monotony of repe-



Spirea Van Houttei.

tition. For lawn ornamentation nothing surpasses the Spireas. When in bloom they become veritable fountains of flowers. They require but little care and last a lifetime.

Dwarf Forms—About 2 feet.

ARGUTA (Snow Garland).—Slender and dwarfish, 3 to 4 ft. high, with branches of snowy whiteness in very early May.

BUMALDA.—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May and at intervals all summer.

ANTHONY WATERER.—A newer form of this type, of better habit and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy-crimson. At its best in late summer.

CALLOSA ALBA.—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

BILLARDI.—Narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on.

BILLARDI ALBA.—White-flowered form.

DOUGLASI.—Upright, to 5 or 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

OPULIFOLIA (Nine Bark).—The strongest growing sort, attaining 8 to 10 feet. Growth upright, although the white, heavy flower umbels in June make the branches droop; old flower heads turn dark red and make a striking variety of colors at different stages of maturity.

AUREA (Gold Spirea).—Of similar habit to above, with young foliage of bright yellow, changing to golden-bronze in the fall.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA.—It is one of the earliest bloomers in the spring and every one of its long, gracefully curved branches have their whole length covered with small double white flowers. Its leaves are beautifully shaped like those of the plum, and while it will attain a great height if desired, it can be trimmed to a low head where that shape is desired. Except the Peony, the Bridal Wreath is the best known and most sought for plant in the United States.

VAN HOUTTEI.—Grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all the shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Very popular for ornamental hedges.

SYMPHORICARPOS

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry).—A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

VULGARIS (Red-fruited or Indian Currant Coral Berry).—Shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple, and hangs all winter.

STEPHANANDRA

FLEXUOSA.—An attractive 5 ft. shrub that should be used for the borders of other shrubs or rocky places. Foliage of deep red and lobe habit. Blooms in June in great panicles of the purest white.

"\$10 Spent in Ornamenting Your Home Grounds Will Add \$500.00 to the Selling Value"

Dear Sirs:—

Last year I ordered 150 trees from you, comprising about one-half apple and one-half peach trees. These trees have all lived and are now growing so nicely I feel it my duty to write you to this effect.

I have been setting out trees for the past seventeen years, and I always take particular pains with every tree I set out, and this lot of trees seems to do better for me than any other lot I have had before. Thanking you for your pains in sending me good, fresh, live trees, I am,

A. B. SAMPLE.

226 Washington St.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Weigela Rosea.

TAMARIX

AFRICANUS.—A tall growing shrub with feathery foliage like that of the Juniper. Small pink flowers in May and June. Splendid for planting in damp places.

VIBURNUM (Snowball)

OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry).—A very decorative, native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers, followed by beautiful showy clusters of bright red berries.

OPULUS STERILE.—This is the well-known Snowball of all old-fashioned gardens. Besides the showy white flowers in May, the foliage is very decorative, assuming brilliant hues in the fall.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball).—One of the finest shrubs. Moderate in growth and compact in form, with branches spreading at right angles, curiously crinkled foliage and large, globular flowers of the purest white, produced all over the bush in great abundance.

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE.—Very distinct in color of flower from other variety. A remarkably free bloomer. Flowers are deep crimson, and produced in great abundance.

ROSEA.—One of the most generally cultivated species of Weigela; very free flowering; of spreading habit and thrives in any soil.

CANDIDA.—One of the tall-growing sorts with flowers of purest white. Very pretty and rare.

The trees that I bought of you three years ago are looking fine; only one of the fifty is dead. They are now bearing.—W. P. McCAIN, Drakes Branch, Va.

The trees I ordered of you three or four years ago are doing just fine. Now I want strawberry plants and of course want the plant from you.—JOHN M. YOST, Rarden, O.

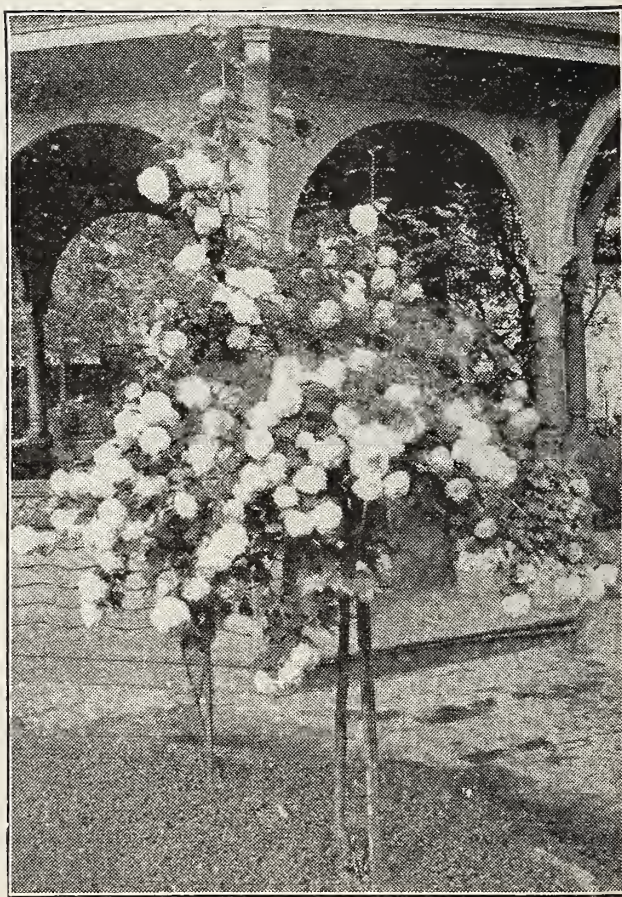
Please send me catalog. I want to buy some more trees of you. The 200 trees I got from you are just fine. They have some fine peaches on them now.—WM. KASPARINE, R. F. D. No. 7, Quincy, Ill.

Because your trees are so well rooted I will again order from you this fall. — JOHN W. ALBERTS, Wagoner, Okla.

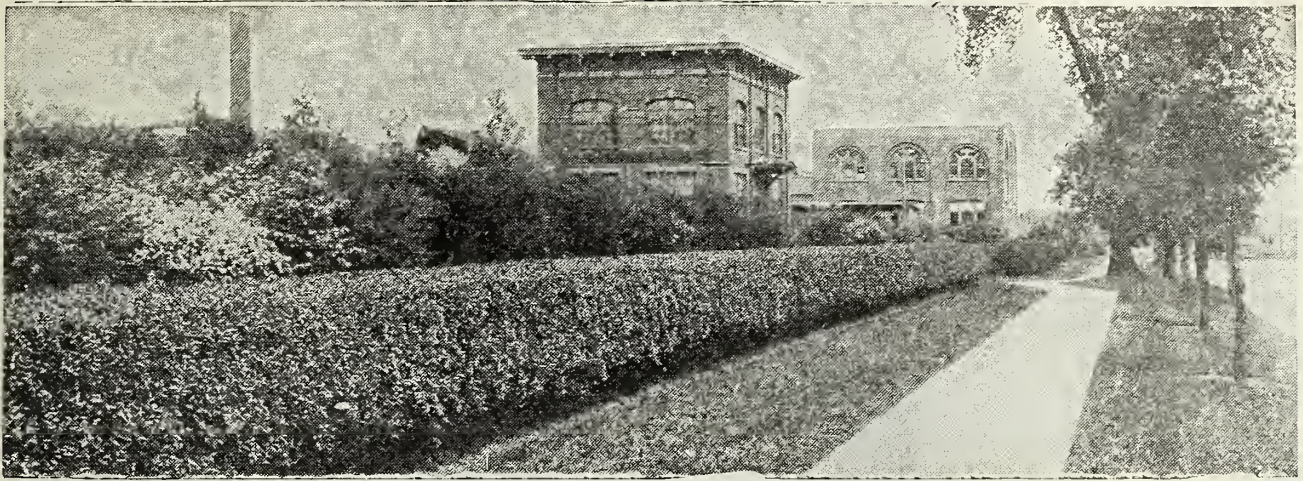
We have a number of peach trees bought of you two years ago, and they are doing fine. We are canning peaches from them now.—LAYTON HEWITT, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 44, Shallotte, N. C.

The peach trees I got of you two years ago will bear this year. They are sure fine trees. — MRS. K. E. BARNES, R. F. D. No. 2, Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan 20, 1920.

Send me your catalog. The peach trees bought of you two years ago bore fine peaches this year.—J. N. BELL, Culferson, N. C., R. F. D. 2.



Virburnum (Japan Snowball).



CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

PRIVET HEDGE

With just a little attention to clipping, stately Privet Hedges can be afforded and enjoyed in every home, no matter whether it be the pride of the laborer or the extravagance of the millionaire.

The plants are not expensive, are certain to grow and can be trimmed into the most fantastic shapes as to make it a source of delight to the owner. The hedge can be made narrow, wide, round or flat on top at the will of the owner, or a select few of them can be left to take on greater height and stand like sentinels watching the entrance to home, park, drive or cemetery, wherever they chance to be placed.

The California Privet should not be planted north of the 42nd degree of latitude, as it might suffer winter killing when the Falls would be rainy and the winters unusually severe. The Ibota and Amoor River Privets are absolutely hardy, and the planter need never entertain fear of a possible winter-killing. The last two named have a habit of spreading slightly more than the California, and may be used where space is plenty or in conjunction with other shrubs for a very telling beautiful effect. All of these privets are susceptible to the same treatment with the shears, and readily conform to whatever your desires as to their shape and size. Our Landscape Expert can advise you best as to the variety to use when he takes into consideration the size of your property, its location as to temperature, and the soil where it is to be planted.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET.—The Chinese variety, very hardy, has dark green leaves, which persist through the winter. Where a stiff, upright hedge is wanted nothing surpasses the Amoor. To add to its attractiveness in foliage, it bears erect panicles of beautiful white flowers in June, followed by black berries.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—The most widely planted of all hedge plants. It is a quick, strong grower, yet easy to control with knife or shears. Very easy to grow in any soil, doing well even in partial shade.

IBOTA.—A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish-green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Considered among the hardiest of Privet varieties. Makes an excellent hedge.

"All the trees that I have bought of you have done well, and I want more."—M. B. BERGERON, P. O. Box 521, Bogalusa, La.

"Received peach trees and they were sure fine."—E. S. AMENT, Myrtle, Mo.

"The 1,000 apple trees you shipped me were fine."—W. W. BRADSHAW, Du Quain, Ill.

"We got the trees two weeks ago. They were in real good condition and we are well pleased with them."—RAY B. STALKER, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Anthony, Idaho.

"The trees I bought of you were as good as any I ever saw and had the best roots."—G. A. MORTON, R. F. D. No. 1, Salem, W. Va.

"Received trees in good condition" — LOUISA MOONEY, R. F. D. 14, Luling, Texas.

ORDER EARLY! — THERE IS A TREE SHORTAGE

This warning is something we owe to our many thousands of customers. If you delay your Delicious Tree order we MAY have to regretfully write you, "Sorry, all sold out." This happened in thousands of cases last year —and Delicious trees are more scarce than ever this year.

Order NOW—to be SURE of getting your Trees. We will reserve your orders and ship them whenever you order us to do so.



Amoor River Privet.

BARBERRY HEDGES

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE ABOUT THE HOME

After you have determined where it is to be located, dig a ditch 16 inches deep and the same width. Fill this ditch half full of rich earth, and upon this place your plants in a straight line right down its center and fill the trench with well pulverized soil, and then thoroughly water so as to settle the earth firmly about the roots. Place on both sides of the hedge a covering or mulch of about 2 inches of well-rotted manure, and your hedge will succeed.

Wide-growing and weeping hedges like Barberry Thunbergii, Ibota Privet Spirea Van Houttei or Altheas should be made of but one row of plants and set from 12 to 24 inches apart, according to the size of the plants used.

California and Amoor Privet Hedges should be set in the trench in two rows, about 6 inches apart, and in each of these rows place the plants about 12 inches apart so that in looking through the hedge the plants appear zigzag. This really gives a plant to each and every 6 inches and assures a solid Privet Hedge and one that more quickly comes to the age of seeming completion and ready to be molded with the shears to any desired shape.

Every home wants and needs an enclosure to protect and screen it from the intrusion and gaze of the general public, so that there is a small measure of privacy to those of the household who desire to work or play in that part of the home considered "Private."

A home without a well-planted and properly placed hedge like the Altheas, Barberries, Privets or Spireas, is not what its owner would wish for or should make it. Our Landscape Department will supply you with all this advice if you but ask for it.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII.—Not only an invaluable shrub where a low, compact hedge is wanted, but fits in admirably with other shrubs in every planting. Has handsome foliage of tiny, bright green oval leaves, then turns the most brilliant



Barberry Thunbergii.

shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches are thickly lined with scarlet berries throughout the early winter.

If your neighbor won't hide his ugly places from you, plant a few Spirea Van Houttei in front of them on your own property, and change them into beauty spots.

NOVELTY

Physalis Francheti or Chinese Lantern Plant

An interesting perennial of rapid growth, producing small white flowers, followed by green lantern-like pods which in autumn turn to a brilliant red. These pods average 2 to 3 inches in diameter; they become dry and retain their size, shape and color a long time. A few stalks of Lantern Plant placed in an empty vase makes a beautiful bouquet, which will last all through the winter months.

HARDY ROSES

While our list of Roses is not large, it is made up of those most highly prized by flower-lovers. Make your selection from the following, and assure yourselves that you are getting only the truly beautiful varieties.

Hybrid Perpetual or Monthly^a Roses bloom profusely in June and at intervals throughout the summer. They are extremely hardy.

Tea Roses are almost constant bloomers; the shapely buds breaking out in their many delightful tints in early summer and continuing throughout the entire season. They require some little protection in winter.

Climbing and Rambler Roses are great favorites

for porch, wall or trellis decorations. They are more generous in their bloom, and each year put forth a wealth of foliage and new growth.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual—hardy, large blooming, but not everblooming.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (or White American Beauty).—Finest white Hybrid Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form. Marvelous in its beauty and half-open bud and in the clear white of the full-open bloom. Flowers from June until autumn.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Has large clusters of white bloom by the middle of June, which form a perfect mound of snow-white. Most excellent and hardy features commend it for lawn and cemetery planting where it might suffer neglect. Absolutely hardy.

PINK AMERICAN BEAUTY, or GEORGE AHRENDS (Hinner, 1910).—This is the wonderful "Pink American Beauty." This Rose we predict will have as large a following and be as largely planted in a very few years as the now famous "White American Beauty." We have looked it over in the field and grown it in pots for the market, and we absolutely cannot detect a single fault in it or about it. The growth and make-up of the plants is superb, while the delicate pink color is unapproachable.

PAUL NEYRON.—Flowers of immense size and beauty; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest; color deep crimson, fresh and pretty.

ULRICH BRUNNER.—Shell-shaped petals and cherry-red in color. Upright, dignified bush and long stems. Valuable for vase work.

SOLEIL D'OR.—Cross between Persian Yellow and Madam Ducher. Its color of gold and orange-yellow varying to ruddy gold suffused with Nasturtium-red makes it the most striking yellow rose in existence.



Frau Karl Druschki.

HARDY TEA ROSES, *Everblooming and Fragrant*

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Probably the best known and most high-prized cut flower among all of our roses. Large, deep pink, almost crimson.

CAROLINE TESTOUT.—Large and double; color clear, bright rose. Sturdy habit; abundant bloomer.

GENERAL M'ARTHUR.—Crimson scarlet and fine for cutting and bedding.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.—Crimson-red of striking appearance. Long stems.

HERMOSA.—A free blooming pretty pink, with a clear shade of color, and most prolific in blooming.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—White, blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded; a most generous bloomer.

WHITE LaFRANCE, or AUGUSTINE GUINOIS-SEAU (Guinoisseau, 1889).—Beautiful light fawn color, almost white; rightly described as an almost white LaFrance. Extra fine.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—A sport from Maman Cochet, with creamy-white flowers faintly tinged with blush.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—Benches of it during the winter give the appearance of a bank of snow. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE.—Canary-yellow, deeper center, the border of the petals tipped bright rose.

LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith, 1917).—Originators' description: "Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Niel. Buds long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petal drops."

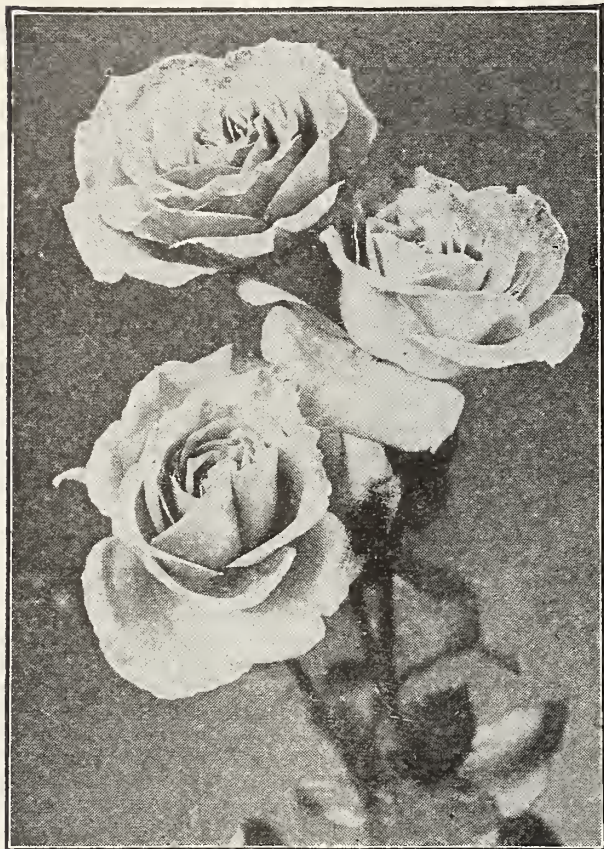
KILLARNEY.—The exquisite shade of pink of this most beautiful rose is hardly equaled by any other variety. Very fragrant, the buds are exceedingly large and of beautiful form; the flowers of immense size; bush is of magnificent growth and bears its burden of flowers all summer. A beautiful shell-rose of whitest petalage and of greatest fragrance.

LaFRANCE.—Very large, double, of superior form; color delicate silvery-rose. A most constant bloomer.

MAMAN COCHET.—Large pink flowers on long, willowy stems; inside of bloom a silvery-rose color.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—Beautiful white rose with long stems for the vase.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES, *Free Bloomers*



Baby Dorothy Perkins Rose.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER (Katharina Zeimet).—Each branch bears 15 to 50 little creamy white flowers.

TIP-TOP (Baby Doll).—This is a “true tricolor” Rose and the most unique variety in this class. It contains shades of old gold, lavender, pink and tinted white, a bewitching combination. The buds are most exquisite, showing rich yellow with pink tips and the plant blooms continuously. It grows only 15 to 18 inches high. A bed of this Rose is a constant delight.

BABY DOROTHY PERKINS.—A true dwarf form of the Dorothy Perkins with all of its many virtues and pink beauty.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER.—One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous, and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink.

PINK BABY RAMBLER (Anny Mueller).—Of the same free-flowering class as the Pink Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose, with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous growth, and foliage is very beautiful.

Please send me your catalog. I have been getting fruit trees from you for about five years, and like your stock better than any other company's. I have your fruit trees bearing fruit, and they are just fine. You will get my orders from now on.—LEE MOORE, Slate Springs, Miss., Jan. 23, 1920.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

HARDY CLIMBING; EARLY SPRING BLOOMERS

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Clinging form of the famous pink rose that has such favor among us for cutting. It is perfectly hardy, and early June sees it in bloom before its bushy brother has commenced to bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Very vigorous, making a growth of from 8 to 10 feet in a season. The panicles of roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks. This is the famous crimson-clustered climber, so effective when grown on pillars, porches and trellises.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—Bloom of a canary, yellow, larger flowers than the Crimson Rambler, but less number of blooms in each cluster. A regular beauty.

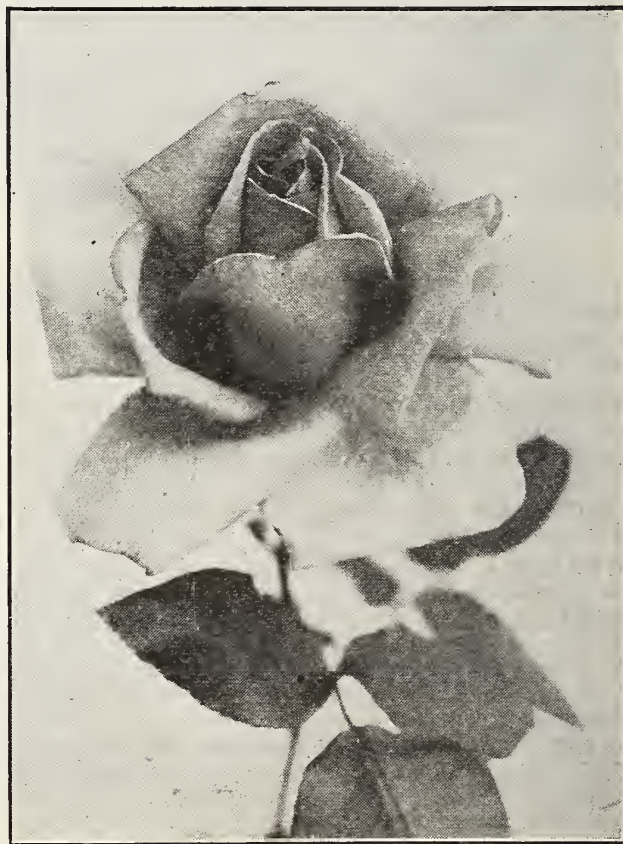
EXCELSA.—Called the “Red Dorothy Perkins,” is a blood-red cluster rose. The clusters are large and almost cover the vine. One of the finest of the new climbers.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD.—The new everblooming Crimson Rambler. The one fault of the Crimson Rambler is that it does not last long enough. This fault has been eliminated in this new everbloomer, which puts forth its flowers in rich profusion throughout the entire summer. The flowers are very compact, and much more brilliant than the old Crimson Rambler.

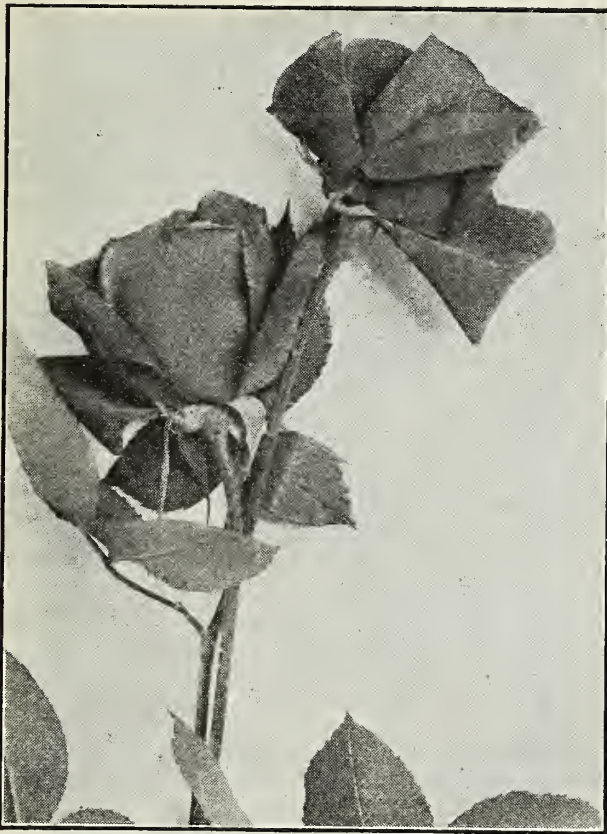
PRAIRIE QUEEN.—Bright rosy-red that is popular wherever planted.

MARCHAL NEIL.—The grand old yellow Climbing Rose.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (Needle, 1911).—(C. T.). Here we have a climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush Rose. Grand, huge white flowers tinged pink. The color is bright peach-pink, and is carried on three and four foot stems.



Climbing American Beauty Rose.



The Wonderful Blue Rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—Flowers a beautiful shell-pink; foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.

PAPA GONTIER (Nabonnand, 1883).—Rosy-crimson; fine long bud, most attractive; forces.

THE WONDERFUL BLUE ROSE—"Violet Blue."
—This is the famous "Blue Rose" which is a re-



Climbing White Maman Cochet Rose.

markable variety and endorsed by every leading Rose authority here and in Europe, but in our estimation it has not come up to the recommendation of its introduction. We have seen it bearing flowers that were very blue and very beautiful, and we have seen it again in other soil bearing flowers which were more of a lavender than a blue, so we think it is largely a question of the soil it is grown in as to whether it develops the color claimed for it by its introducers—cornflower blue. It is of the Rambler type, a beautiful grower, and even if it never bore a flower it is worth a place in the garden because of its rampant growth and beautiful foliage. The flowers are produced in great clusters, are semi-double, of medium size, and as a rule are a delicate beautiful blue, but we do not guarantee the color. It is hardy everywhere; a grand grower; a marvelous bloomer and is one of the most popular Roses in our entire collection.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (The Flesh-Pink Climbing Rose).—The parentage is Souvenir de Pres. Carnot x Rosa Wichuraiana. No other climbing Rose has ever created such favorable comment as Dr. W. Van Fleet, for the flowers are so perfect in every way—



Dr. W. Van Fleet Rose.

form, color, delicate fragrance—and borne on such long, strong stems. Cut a bouquet of this variety just before the flowers open, and you will find difficulty in procuring any other Roses to compare with them in sheer loveliness. When fully established you can expect several canes 10 to 15 feet long every season, and these canes will produce masses of Roses the following June.

The splendid hearty growth, beautiful shiny bronze-green foliage, crimson thorns, and perfect hardiness, added to the exquisite blooms, make this the choicest variety in this class.

Open flowers are 4 inches and over in diameter with high-built center and beautifully undulated and cupped petals. The color is a remarkably delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center. Flowers full and double, delicately perfumed; buds pointed; stems 12 to 18 inches long, fine for cutting. From one plant hundreds of Roses can be cut for your friends, for selling, or for indoor decorating.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

ARISTOLOCHIA

SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe).—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms dense shade.

CELASTRUS

SCANDENS (Bittersweet).—A native climber, with handsome glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishment to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, *Paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead either as a shade producer or for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.—Fine white, double flowers.

HENRYI.—Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

JACKMANNI.—Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The very best and hardiest variety in cultivation.



Flowers of Scarlet Trumpet Vine.

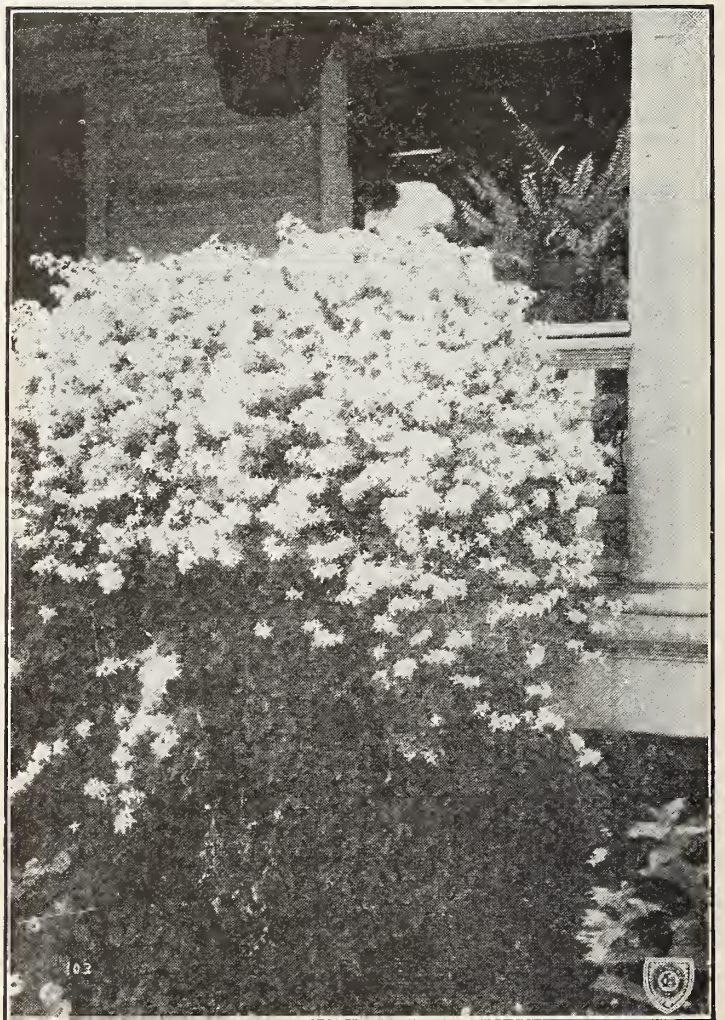
Call to mind some Home you have visited, and the most striking thing about it was the Vines that hung about the entrance or the side verandas where the family spent the hours of the summer afternoons. The ornament and shade they give to the porch or veranda cannot be supplied with other plants or awnings, no matter how expensive they may be. Vines will cover the unsightly walls or hide the decaying fences or outbuildings, and give that touch of green that cools the view and makes the restful surroundings of your home inviting to the passing friends. Without these many a home recognized for its beauty would be but commonplace in appearance. It pays to plant plenty of Vines for the uses to which they best apply themselves.

AMPELOPSIS

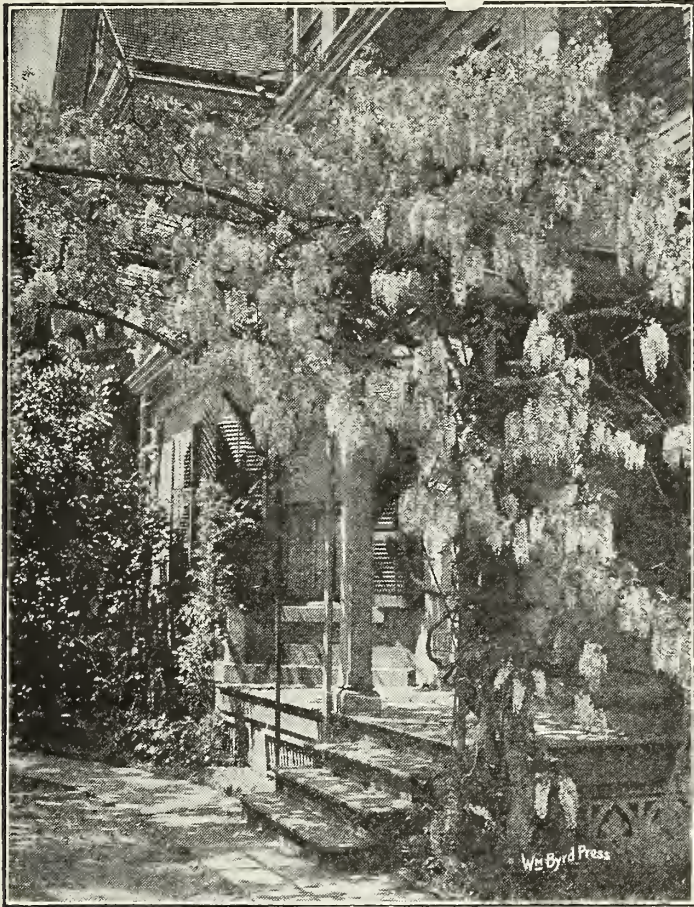
ENGLEMANNI.—Excellent plant for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls and decaying buildings.

QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy).—The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing; usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

VEITCHII (Japan Ivy).—A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.



Clematis, *Paniculata*.



Wisteria.

CLEMATIS—Continued.

PANICULATA (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis).—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage. The rampant grower of the Clematis family, whose small, pure white, star-like flowers almost completely hide the foliage in August and September.

EUONYMUS

RADICANS.—One of the finest evergreen vines with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose to view the scarlet interiors. Fine for rough walls, rocky slopes and tree trunks.

HONEYSUCKLE

HALL JAPAN.—Flowers pure white, changing to cream color, exceedingly fragrant, blooming from July until winter. Fine climber for trellises, walls, etc. Hardy and healthy. Holds foliage until late winter—almost an evergreen. Spreads rapidly—a fine ground cover for banks and shaded places where grass will not grow. Best climbing honeysuckle.

TRUMPET, Scarlet.—A robust woody vine; twining tightly with numerous roots along the stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers cluster at the tip of the branches. Leaves light green. Will climb to great heights on trunks of trees, and for every purpose is one of the most ornamental, both as to foliage and flowers, among vines.

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. SINENSIS (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

W. SINENSIS ALBA.—Of similar habit to Chinensis, with pure white flowers.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Ideal climber for porches, arbors, fences. It will trail along the ground, taking root as it goes, and will form a dense green mat which holds terraces in place and prevents open ditches from washing out.

NOTHING WILL ADD MORE to the beauty of one's home than Climbing Vines, such as Hall's Japan Honeysuckle and Scarlet Trumpet Vine. A few dollars spent for Climbing Vines and Shrubs will greatly increase the value of your home. We have known many homes that have sold for a thousand or two more dollars than they would have sold for if they had not been planted to Vines, Flowers and Shrubs.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS AND BULBS

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Hungaria.—3½ feet. Large flowers of pink shade, form in trusses.

Gladiator.—3½ feet. Crimson flowers edged with gold.

Italia.—5 feet. Orange scarlet with petals of clear yellow.

Brandywine.—3½ feet. Wine red flowers and bronze leaved.

King Humbert.—4½ feet. The finest bedding variety. Color fine orange scarlet, flaked carmine, bronze foliage.

Chas. Henderson.—4 feet. Brilliant crimson scarlet with yellow flame in throat.

GLADIOLAS

Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart, 4 inches deep.

Mixed Colors.—Our Mixture contains all colors.

TUBEROSES

Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hotbeds and set outside in May. Give plenty water.

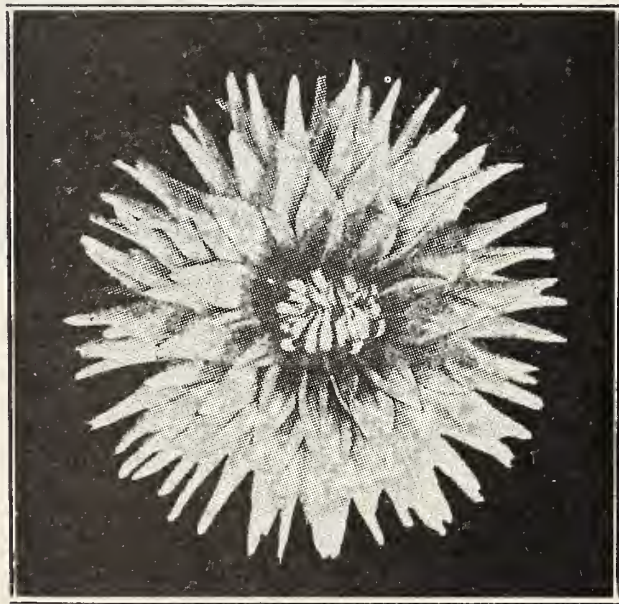
Double Excelsior Pearl.—Extra large bulbs.

DAHLIA ROOTS

We offer you the best that's grown—and true to color. In the following colors: White, Yellow, Pink, Purple, Dark Red and Varigated.

CALADIUMS (Elephant's Ear)

A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high and bear immense light green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.



Dahlia.

PAEONIES

These beautiful flowers rival the rose in beauty. They require no protection, come up every season, and can be left in the ground indefinitely.

With all deference to the claims for favorite garden plants and hardy perennials, there are few other flowers to compete in magnificence of bloom, size, color or fragrance with the paeony. If the rose is the queen of flowers, the paeony should be called the king.

The proper position for paeony plants is in borders among other perennials that flower earlier or later. The strong rich foliage of the paeony makes effective contrasts. We prefer planting in borders rather than in round beds in lawns. Do not forget that paeonies do well in shady places as well as in the more open spaces.

Collection of Mixed Colors.—We have a choice collection of paeonies, a great mixture of colors, all beautiful beyond our ability to express. In it are the various colors from white to different shades of pink, purple, crimson and salmon color. We have a good supply of these rare varieties. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety by the roots, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we recommend to you pink, white and red varieties described on this page.

Pink Paeonies.—In addition to our mixed colors we have a large collection of beautiful pink paeonies. These paeonies are not surpassed in size or brilliancy of color.

Red Paeonies.—A beautiful shade of red paeony, very desirable for planting with the white varieties, and indispensable in any collection.

White Paeonies.—These white paeonies are unsurpassed for beauty, size of blossom and vigor.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

They succeed in almost any position and flower from early July to late autumn. In order to continue their flowering until late autumn it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. For early flowers some plants can be left unpinched.

Collection of Mixed Colors.—We have for many years been collecting the most beautiful varieties of Phlox. This collection consists of practically all known colors, shades and combinations of colors. The different colored varieties are all mixed together, and as it is impossible to tell the color of a variety from the plant, please do not specify color when ordering from this collection. If you want special colors we refer you to our red, white and pink varieties described on this page.

Red Phlox.—A very beautiful shade of dark red, making a fine combination with the white.

White Phlox.—These beautiful white phlox are unsurpassed in beauty. The plumes or masses of white blossoms are from 6 to 12 inches long on each branch, and there are from 5 to 10 branches on each plant.

Pink Phlox.—These are of a beautiful shade of brilliant pink. No garden is complete without them.

GOLDEN GLOW

This is a beautiful yellow blooming perennial plant, and like phlox, it stands out of doors all winter. The foliage, which dies back every fall, springs up vigorously in the spring and grows to the height of 5 or 6 feet. If you do not wish the plants to grow so high, nip them off when they are a foot or two high.

OUR TREES HAVE PLENTY OF ROOTS

The upper stories of a building cannot exist unless it has a good foundation. Thus it is with a tree. Unless it has a good root system the tops can't grow and thrive. Common sense will teach one that a tree or plant that has plenty of roots will grow better than one that has few.

Trees could not have a better root system than ours. Everyone who sees our trees speaks of the roots. It is our soil.

It does not make any difference what part of the country you live in, our trees and plants will grow, thrive and bear as well as any trees you can buy. It does not make any difference what part of the

country the trees are grown in they will grow in your section. The climate has nothing whatsoever to do with it. Experience has shown that trees grown as far south as Tennessee will grow and bear in the North just as well as Northern grown stock. The heads of the experimental stations of the states in the North have found this to be true.

Now there are many fine orchards in bearing in all states in the Union, Canada and Mexico, including Washington, Colorado, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and the trees were furnished by us and grown here in our nurseries.

PARCEL POST RATES AND WEIGHTS

We can ship bales or bundles of nursery stock by Parcel Post that do not weigh more than fifty pounds, or that are not greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, except to some few points in Tennessee that come within the first and second zones. We can ship larger bales to those points. Parcel Post rates are about the same as express rates, as the express companies have within the past few months reduced their rates so that they are about equal to those of Parcel Post. If you wish your order shipped Parcel Post and the package is under seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, and that it does not

weigh more than fifty pounds, we will, if instructed to, ship by Parcel Post and send the bale C. O. D. for the amount that we pay out for postage. C. O. D. Parcel Post shipments can only be made to a money order postoffice. Your postmaster can tell you whether your office is a money order one or not. As an example, if we put fifty-five cents worth of postage stamps on the package we are sending you by Parcel Post we would send the package C. O. D. for fifty-five cents, plus five cents which it costs to insure the package, and this would make us send the package C. O. D. for sixty cents.

FREIGHT RATES AND WEIGHTS

Freight rates are about 40 per cent to 75 per cent cheaper per 100 pounds than express rates. When a package of nursery stock is shipped by freight that weighs less than 100 pounds railway companies charge for 100 pounds, so as a rule a 25, 50 or 75 pound package would be just as cheap to ship by express as freight. As an example, if we ship you a 50-pound bale by express the express companies will charge you for 50 pounds, while if we had ship-

ped the 50-pound package by freight the railroads would have charged you for 100 pounds. On account of packing shipments that go by freight heavier than those that go by express, the freight shipments will weigh for the same number and size of trees about twice as much as those that are packed for express. As a rule, we would advise orders for 700 or more trees to be shipped by freight.



ON THE WAY TO THE EXPRESS OFFICE WITH A LOAD OF RUSH ORDERS.

By studying the weights and rates we have given in the following pages you will find that the transportation charges on nursery stock are very low and reasonable. A great number of our customers leave it entirely to us how to ship—Express, Freight or Parcel Post—as we at all times ship the way we think it will be to the best advantage of our customer. With our experience we will know which way will be the best, taking all things into consideration. If you wish for us to ship the way we think best, make an X in the space on the order blank where it reads, “(Use Your Judgment.)”

EXPRESS, FREIGHT *and* PARCEL POST RATES *and* WEIGHTS

EXPRESS.—If you wish to know what the express charges will be from Cleveland, Tenn., to your express office refer to the Express Weight Table which we give below. In this table find what the size and number of trees that you expect to purchase will weigh and either write, telephone or go to see YOUR express agent, giving him the weight and asking what the express charges on that weight package of nursery stock, which takes the very low second class rate, would be from Cleveland, Tenn., to your express office. As an example, say that you wished us to express you fifty 2 to 3-ft. peach trees, twenty-five 2 to 3-ft. apple trees, ten 2 to 3-ft. cherry trees, and fifteen 2 to 3-ft. pear trees, making 100 in all, 2 to 3-ft., and that you wished to know what the express charges would be. By reference to the Express Weight Table you find that these 100 2 to 3-ft. trees will weigh 18 lbs., and then you ask your express agent what the express costs on an 18-lb. package of nursery stock from Cleveland, Tenn., to your express office, and he will tell you what the cost will be.

This Express Weight Table is not guaranteed to be correct, and is only given as information so that you may get an idea what the trees will weigh. Some seasons of the year we pack heavy and other seasons light, and this would have effect on the weights. Some varieties of trees of the same size are heavier than other varieties of that size on account of the wood being more dense. Some varieties have more limbs than others, and for this reason some varieties of the same size will weigh more than others. You can see that it is impossible to give the exact weights of trees packed, and that we can only give the approximate weight.

In order to give you some idea how very low the express rates are on nursery stock, we give you a few rates to some of the larger cities:

Express rates from Cleveland, Tenn., to—					
	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.
Montgomery, Ala.	\$1.35	Fort Valley, Ga.	1.53	Monroe, Mich.	1.90
Mobile, Ala.	1.90	Chicago, Ill.	1.95	Lincoln, Neb.	2.97
Phoenix, Ariz.	6.60	Evansville, Ind.	1.57	Cleveland, Ohio	2.02
Little Rock, Ark.	2.14	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.69	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.45
Fort Smith, Ark.	2.73	Des Moines, Iowa.	2.64	Muskogee, Okla.	2.85
Los Angeles, Cal.	7.47	Sioux City, Iowa.	3.22	Portland, Ore.	8.17
Denver, Col.	4.29	Boston, Mass.	2.73	Philadelphia, Pa.	2.40
New Haven, Conn.	2.68	Greenville, Miss.	1.98	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.02
Springdale, Conn.	2.61	Koshkonog, Mo.	2.14	Warren, Pa.	2.11
Newark, Del.	2.40	Kansas City, Mo.	2.52	Providence, R. I.	2.73
Independence, Kan.	2.85	St. Louis, Mo.	1.90	Greenville, S. C.	1.24
Topeka, Kan.	2.77	Detroit, Mich.	2.02	Charleston, S. C.	1.90
Lexington, Ky.	1.36	Nashua, N. H.	2.73	Tyler, Tex.	2.89
Covington, Ky.	1.45	Newark, N. J.	2.47	Fort Worth, Tex.	3.13
Shreveport, La.	2.56	New Brunswick, N. J.	2.47	Dallas, Tex.	3.13
New Orleans, La.	2.14	Raleigh, N. C.	1.90	Abingdon, Va.	1.69
Baltimore, Md.	2.28	Waynesboro, N. C.90	Shenandoah, Va.	2.07
Pensacola, Fla.	1.90	Hendersonville, N. C.	1.08	Norfolk, Va.	2.14
Jacksonville, Fla.	2.02	New York City, N. Y.	2.47	Huntington, W. Va.	1.65
Rome, Ga.70	Raton, N. M.	4.45	Keyson, W. Va.	1.80
Atlanta, Ga.	1.08	Albuquerque, N. M.	5.28	Charleston, W. Va.	1.78
		Deming, N. M.	5.44		

CLUB ORDERS

GET UP A CLUB ORDER AMONG YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS. For a very little trouble you can very easily pay for your own order and help your friends to get trees for perhaps one-half of what they have been paying. Write for our special plan and discount offer on club orders..

W. E. FITCH

Grower of Strawberry Plants that Do Business.
Box 406.

NIAGARA FALLS, SO. ONTARIO, CAN.

Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in stating that the stock from your nurseries which I received and planted on my place has done well, especially the apples. The apples are the Ben Davis variety and have made a wonderful growth.

Occasionally you will talk with a man who has an idea that trees bought from the South will not do as well as Northern grown trees. Your representative, Mr. P. C. Squires, saw these trees himself and made the remark that he wished he could photograph some of the Ben Davis apple trees after being planted two years. Sincerely yours,
W. E. FITCH.

CAMAS, MONT.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I received your postal and as I never received your catalogue I will ask you to send me a few trees. I want you to select the stock that will grow here. We have a good new fruit country here. I planted 1,700 trees last year, and they are doing good. I purchased 1,250 of you. I will get up a club order next year. Yours very truly,
ALFRED CLUZEN.

“I received the trees I ordered from you yesterday all O. K., and thank you for the nice stock you sent.”—

“I received the fruit trees and they were all right, and everything was satisfactory.” — ALFRED BYSART, Nella Vale, Ky.

EXPRESS WEIGHT TABLE

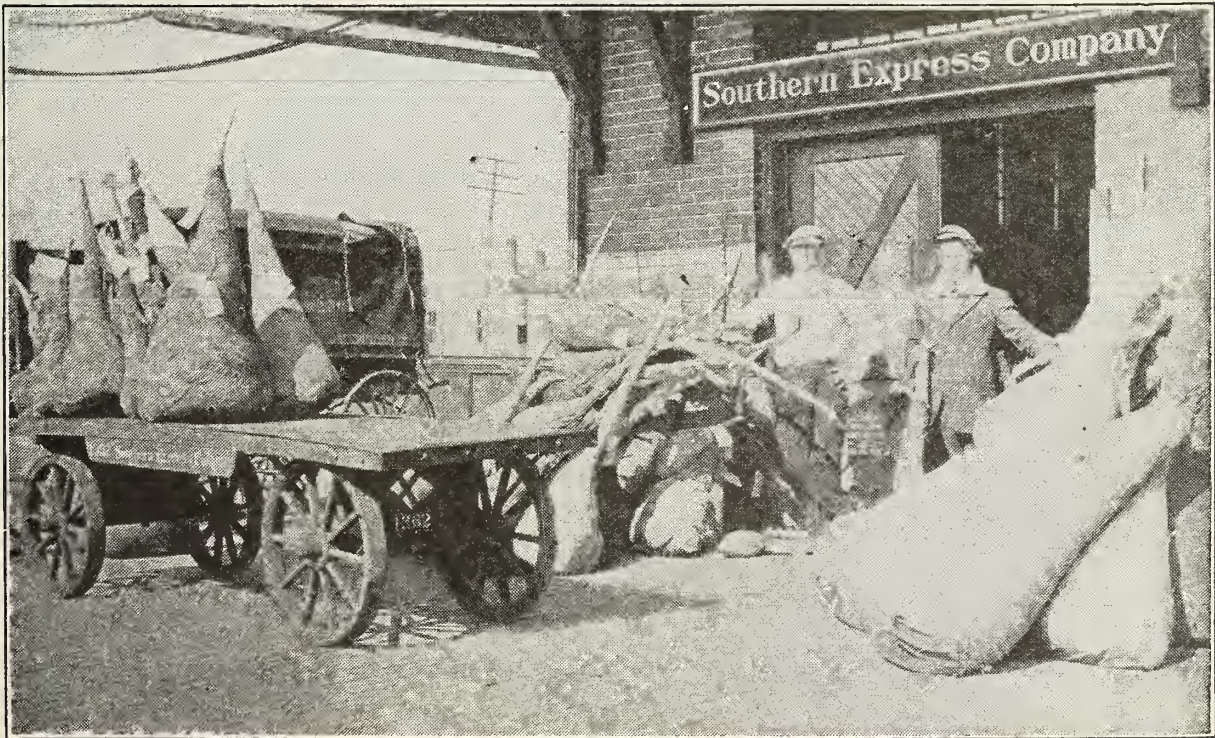
SIZE OF TREES	25 trees will weigh	50 trees will weigh	100 trees will weigh	300 trees will weigh	500 trees will weigh
6 to 12 inches	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	8 lbs.	15 lbs.	25 lbs.
1 to 2 feet	5 lbs.	8 lbs.	12 lbs.	35 lbs.	50 lbs.
2 to 3 feet	7 lbs.	10 lbs.	18 lbs.	45 lbs.	85 lbs.
3 to 4 feet	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	75 lbs.	110 lbs.
4 to 5 feet	16 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.	125 lbs.	200 lbs.
5 to 6 feet	20 lbs.	40 lbs.	75 lbs.	200 lbs.	350 lbs.
Strawberry Plants					
1M, 25 lbs.; 10M, 175 lbs.			5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.
Small Fruits					
Roses and Grape Vines	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	8 lbs.	20 lbs.	30 lbs.

POTTSGROVE, ILL.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.
Dear Sirs:—The balance of my order arrived Dec. 11, 1911. Please accept my thanks for the extra fine trees you sent me. The whole 227 trees were fine, thrifty and had the finest root system that I ever saw on peach trees.
Kindly send me your spring catalogue when it is out, as I will most likely want more of your trees.
I remain, very truly yours,
(Signed) L. FRANK RISSELL.

JONESBORO, ARK.

Tennessee Nursery Co., Cleveland, Tenn.
Gentlemen:—You know I ordered trees from you last spring, and I do wish you could see them now. They are certainly beauties. My 32 trees cost me \$5.20 with 25c express charges. My neighbor's 14 trees (from another nursery company) cots him \$7.20 besides express. My trees far outshine his.
H. U. WILKINS,
Principal of Fisher Street School.
October 28, 1914.



This illustration shows the express men of the Southern Express Company of Cleveland billing out bales of nursery stock from our nursery. Their office will not hold them all.

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Old
Fashion
Red Indian

Henrietta

Old Fashion
White
English
Peach



BUDDED FROM BEARING
J.H. HALE TREES.

Genuine
Hale